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ABSTRACT

An analysis of statistical data is used to examine enrollments and programs in noncollegiate postsecondary schools. A number of factors are reviewed including enrollment and size of public and private noncollegiate postsecondary schools; sex characteristics, age, and racial/ethnic background of students; offerings, length, and charges of programs; employment facts, sex characteristics, and full-time/part-time status of staff; teacher/student ratios; and correspondence of school facts. A few of the reported findings are (1) in 1976 nearly 8,500 public and private noncollegiate postsecondary schools offered instructional programs leading to occupational objectives; (2) more than a fourth of the public schools had enrollments of 500 students or more compared with only 4% of the private schools in the same size category; (3) in 1976 women made up 51% of the total school enrollment in noncollegiate postsecondary schools; (4) the average enrollment age was 26.2 years; (5) the majority, 70.1% of students in schools that reported racial/ethnic groups, was white; and (6) nearly 27,300 programs were offered by public and private postsecondary schools in 1976. The appendixes contain the statistical tables on which the report is based, technical notes, and survey questionnaires sent to the school sample, correspondence schools, and schools not in the sample. (CSS)

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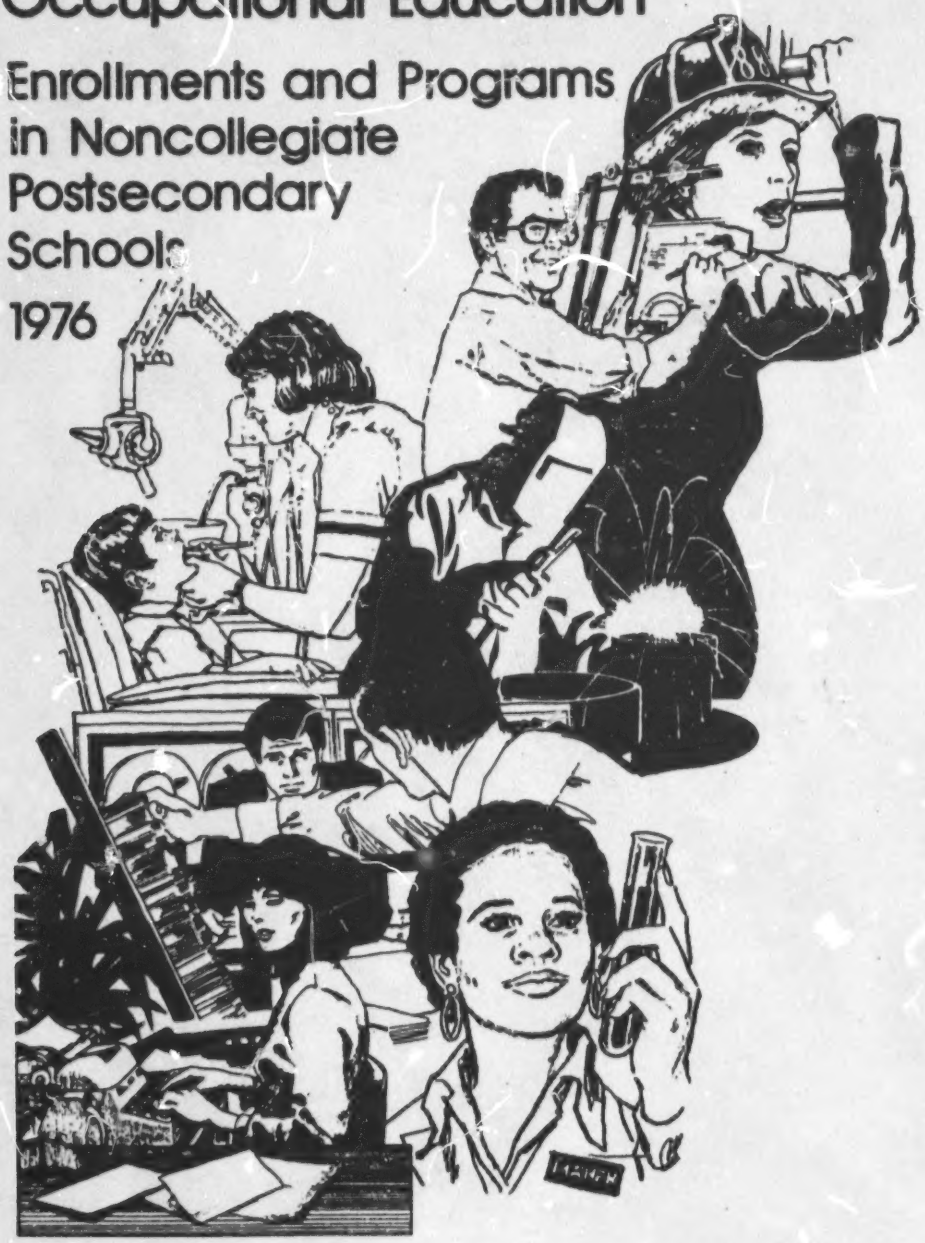
Occupational Education

Enrollments and Programs in Noncollegiate Postsecondary Schools 1976



Evelyn R. Kay

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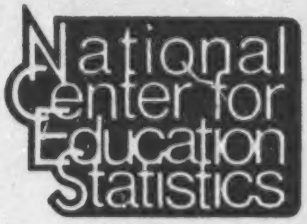

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ENROLLMENTS AND PROGRAMS IN NONCOLLEGIATE POSTSECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1976

In 1976, nearly 8,500 public and private noncollegiate postsecondary schools offered instructional programs leading to occupational objectives. Public schools made up 12 percent of the total number of schools and enrolled a third of the students. (See appendix table A-1.) In the private sector, 31 percent of the schools were cosmetology/barber schools, 18 percent were flight schools, and 16 percent were business schools.

A total of nearly 1,400,000 students were enrolled in these schools. Of the 468,400 public school students, over 78 percent were enrolled in vocational/technical schools that offered many different types of programs. In contrast, most of the 930,700 students in the private sector were enrolled in schools that specialized in one program or a few related programs. The largest concentration of private school enrollments was in business/office schools with more than one-third of the students.

SIZE OF SCHOOLS

Size of schools, as measured by total number of students enrolled during the year, showed a considerable variation, depending upon whether the school was public or private. More than a fourth of the public schools had enrollments of 500 students or more compared with only 4 percent of the private schools in the same size category. Public schools tended to be larger because of their multiple program offerings. About two-thirds of the private schools enrolled fewer than 100 students, including 87 percent of the cosmetology/barber schools and 85 percent of the flight schools. Business/office schools, with their many closely related program offerings, were generally larger with 58 percent in the 100-499 enrollment range. Enrollments in hospital schools were concentrated in two size categories because of the two predominant programs offered by these schools. Radiologic technology typically had fewer than 25 students, hence, the 54-percent concentration of schools in that size group. Nursing programs, on the other hand, usually had between 100 and 249 students, as reflected in the 25-percent concentration in this size group.

SEX CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS

In 1976, women made up slightly more than half (51 percent), of the total school enrollment in noncollegiate postsecondary schools, compared with slightly less than half (49 percent) in 1974. Although little change occurred in the total number of students since the first survey in 1974, variations in male/female participation are apparent when these data are presented by other qualifying factors, such as type of control, type of school, type of training program, and full-time/part-time status. Such changes should not be considered a trend but only increases or decreases in the 2-year period.

By type of control—Men comprised 55 percent of the students in public schools in 1976, a drop from 59 percent 2 years earlier. Women, on the other hand, predominated in private schools maintaining a 54-percent rate over the 2-year period. Participation rates of men and women in public and private schools are shown in the tabulation below:

Control of school	Men		Women	
	1976	1974	1976	1974
Total	48.8	51.0	51.2	49.0
Public	54.7	59.0	45.3	41.0
Private	45.9	46.0	54.1	54.0

By type of school—Both men and women attended the different types of schools in about the same proportion as in 1974. The wide variety of programs offered by vocational/technical schools attracted the largest proportion of all students—over 37 percent

of the men and 32 percent of the women. Business/office schools, which also offered programs of interest to both men and women, enrolled 19 percent of the men and 29 percent of the women. Specialty schools tended to be stereotyped by sex according to the type of program they offered. Cosmetology/barber schools and hospital schools, which offered programs in traditionally female fields, enrolled relatively large proportions of women—16 percent and 10 percent, respectively—compared with very small proportions of men—3 percent and 1 percent, respectively. The following tabulation shows the percent distribution of enrollments of men and women by type of school in 1974 and 1976:

Type of school	Men		Women	
	1976	1974	1976	1974
Total number (000s)	682.8	683.9	716.3	657.1
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vocational/technical	37.5	39.8	31.5	30.4
Technical institute	10.9	10.1	2.8	2.3
Business/office	19.0	19.1	29.2	28.9
Cosmetology/barber	3.1	1.9	16.2	15.4
Flight	10.1	10.6	.7	.5
Trade	16.6	16.8	6.4	5.4
Hospital	.9	.7	9.5	10.2
Other	1.9	.9	3.7	6.9

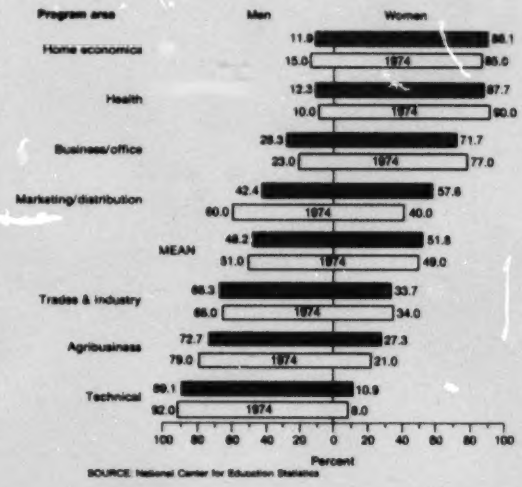
By type of program—Slightly over half of the men were enrolled in trades and industry programs; 20 percent were in technical programs; and nearly 16 percent were in business/office programs, making up a total of 86 percent in these three major career training areas. An equal concentration of women was found in business/office with 38 percent, health occupations with 25 percent, and trades/industry with 24 percent. Agribusiness and home economics together enrolled less than 2 percent each of men and women. The percent distribution of men and women enrolled in the major program offerings is shown in the following tabulation:

Program	Men	Women
Total number (000s)	682.8	716.3
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0
Agribusiness	1.3	.4
Marketing/distribution	7.5	9.6
Health	3.7	24.7
Home economics	.2	1.5
Business/office	15.8	37.7
Technical	20.7	2.3
Trades & industry	50.8	23.8

Between 1974 and 1976, both men and women made inroads into each others' "traditional" occupational training fields. In 1976, men predominated in technical programs with 89 percent of the enrollments. This, however, was a decrease from the 1974 participation rate of 92 percent. (See figure 1.) Similarly, the male participation rate in agribusiness dropped from 80 percent to 73 percent in the 2-year period. No change occurred in the traditionally male trades/industry programs.

In contrast, male participation rose in each of the traditional female programs, except home economics and marketing/distribution. Participation rates for men in business/office programs increased from

Figure 1.—Enrollments of men and women in noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs, by type of program: Aggregate United States, 1976 and 1974



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

23 percent to 28 percent in the 2-year period and in health occupations, from 10 percent to 12 percent.

By full-time/part-time.—Nearly three-fourths (73.3 percent) of all students were enrolled full time in noncorrespondence schools in 1976; about 80 percent of the women and 67 percent of the men were full-time students. When compared by control of school, women made up nearly 60 percent of the full-time enrollment in private schools reflecting their large enrollments in nursing, cosmetology, and secretarial programs. See appendix tables A-3a and 3b. Men, on the other hand, made up 52 percent of the full-time enrollment in public schools, with the heaviest concentration in trades/industry programs.

Over a fourth (26.7 percent) of all students attended school part time. Of this group, more than 60 percent were men in both public and private schools. This rather large percentage of men may be because they also held jobs that prevented them from attending school full time. It is interesting to note also that, of those students who were part time, two-thirds were attending at less than half the full-time rate—a further indication that these part-timers were already employed. The following tabulation shows the percent distribution of men and women students, by control and by full-time/part-time status:

Control of school	Full time			Part time			Percent of part-time students enrolled at more than half the full-time rate (men and women)
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	
Total	100.0	44.4	55.6	100.0	61.7	38.3	33.8
Public	100.0	52.0	48.0	100.0	62.1	37.9	23.7
Private	100.0	40.7	59.3	100.0	60.7	39.3	38.5

AGE OF STUDENTS

The average age of students enrolled in noncollegiate postsecondary schools was 26.2 years.[1] Students in private schools tended to be, on the average, one year younger than their counterparts in public schools. The proportion of public school students 50 years and over was nearly twice that of private school students. The following table presents the percent distribution of age groups by public and private enrollments and by sex:

Age groups	Total			Men			Women		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
Average age	26.2	26.9	25.8	27.2	26.7	27.5	25.2	27.1	24.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	35.5	36.9	35.1	28.8	36.7	24.4	41.8	37.5	43.2
20-29 years	41.9	37.5	43.9	45.3	38.7	49.1	38.8	35.7	39.8
30-49 years	19.1	20.6	18.5	22.0	19.8	23.1	16.6	21.3	14.9
50 years and over	3.5	5.0	2.5	3.9	4.8	3.4	2.8	5.5	2.1

Women were more likely to prepare for a career at an earlier age than men were. More than two-fifths of the women were under 20 years of age compared with over a fourth of the men in that same age group. The heaviest concentration of men was in the 20-29 year age group (45 percent), compared with nearly 39 percent of the women. While only 3.5 percent of the students were 50 years of age and over, numerically this represents about 30,000 people in this age group who are learning a new skill.

[1]Nearly a third of the schools did not report age of students. This section covers only those students whose ages were reported.

RACIAL/ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS

The majority of the students in schools that reported racial/ethnic groups were white (70.1 percent), with a higher percentage attending public schools (72.8 percent) than private schools (68.5 percent).[2] Nearly 20 percent of the students were black and 8 percent were of Hispanic origin, representing in both cases a higher proportion than their representation in the general population 18 years and over. The following tabulation presents the percent distribution of racial/ethnic groups by public and private enrollments and by sex:

Racial/ethnic groups	Total			Men			Women		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1000
American Indian	.7	.8	.7	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7
Asian American	2.1	1.5	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.4	1.0	3.0
Hispanic	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.6	6.3	8.5	7.7	8.7	7.3
Black	19.5	17.4	20.5	18.6	15.9	20.6	20.1	19.3	20.5
White	70.1	72.8	68.6	71.2	74.9	68.4	69.1	70.3	68.5

PROGRAM OFFERINGS

A cumulative total of nearly 27,300 programs was offered by public and private postsecondary schools in 1976. This number counts each program in each school. Public schools, which made up 12 percent of the total number of schools, accounted for 27 percent of the total number of program offerings. The following tabulation shows the distribution of program offerings by public and private schools:

Program	Programs offered		Percent distribution		
	Number	Percent	Total	Public	Private
Total	27,292	100.0	100.0	27.3	72.7
Agribusiness	311	1.1	100.0	67.8	32.2
Marketing/ distribution	1,211	4.4	100.0	18.2	81.8
Health	3,074	11.2	100.0	42.5	57.5
Home economics	180	.7	100.0	76.7	23.3
Business/ office	6,761	24.8	100.0	15.9	84.1
Technical	5,699	20.9	100.0	11.4	88.6
Trades & industry	10,056	36.8	100.0	38.2	61.8

Public schools offered more than two-thirds of the agribusiness programs and three-fourths of the home economics programs. While these two fields are numerically very small, students seeking training in them would be more likely to find it at a public school. Private schools, on the other hand, offered 89 percent of the technical programs, 84 percent of the business/office programs, and 82 percent of the marketing/distribution programs. Appendix table A-5 shows the number of enrollments and programs offered in public and private schools.

Of the 27,300 programs offered, 37 percent were in the trades/industry group, 25 percent were in business/office, and 21 percent were in technical programs. Public schools concentrated in offering trades/industry programs which comprised 52 percent of their programs; nearly 18 percent were in health fields and 15 percent were in business/office. In contrast, over 85 percent of the programs offered in private schools were in trades/industry (31 percent), business/office (29 percent), and technical fields (25 percent).

As an indication of the popularity of certain programs and the extent to which they were offered, more than a half of all program offerings were in the following fields:

[2]Twenty-nine percent of the schools did not report racial/ethnic groups of students. This section covers only those students whose groups were reported.

Program	Number offered
Commercial pilot	4,809
Secretary	2,928
Cosmetology	2,828
Accounting/bookkeeping	1,242
Nursing (all types)	1,178
Auto mechanic (all types)	935
Data processing	658
Radiologic technology	610
Welding and cutting	596

LENGTH OF PROGRAMS

The length of time required to complete a training program varies with the type of program selected and control of school. In 1976, the average length of all types of programs was 1,100 hours, ranging from an average of 947 hours in private schools to 1,500 hours in public schools. The following tabulation summarizes the weighted average length of selected programs, by public and private schools:

Program	Public	Private
Weighted average hours	1,500	947
Radiologic technology	3,827	3,942
Secretary	1,308	1,187
Dental assisting	1,209	464
Air-conditioning repair	1,551	750

As can be seen, there is a wide difference in numbers of hours required for public and private schools for the same program. (See also appendix table A-5.) Part of the explanation for this discrepancy in length of program is that private school programs tend to concentrate on the subject matter and eliminate most of the unrelated, nonvocational subjects. Further, it is to the benefit of the private school to train its students in a relatively short time since its reputation (and continued business) is based upon subsequent job placement.

PROGRAM CHARGES

Charges for full-time students to complete a program depended on the program offered and on whether the school was public or private. The term "charges" includes tuition and costs of books, kits, supplies, and equipment; it excludes housing, meals, clothing, and other personal items.

In 1976, the average charge for all programs in public schools was $342, compared with $299 in 1974. However, when 1974 charges are adjusted to 1976 dollars to reflect the changes in the cost of living, the 1974 charge is $356. This would indicate that, although public schools increased their charges over the 2-year period, they did not keep pace with the increase in the consumer price index.

Private schools, on the other hand, increased their charges somewhat more than the corresponding change in the cost of living. Their actual charge in 1974 was $1,384. When this is adjusted for the increase in the consumer price index, the charge is $1,650, compared with the actual of $1,693 in 1976. From these comparisons, it is apparent that the public sector was not as responsive to increases in the cost of living as was the private sector. This is to be expected since the pricing policies of the two sectors are based on different premises.

Appendix table A-5, which lists individual program offerings with charges and number of hours to complete, lends itself to analysis. This tabulation and the computations based on it provide some insight into differences between, for example, charges made by public and private schools for the same programs. Programs in private schools average $1.79 per instructional hour compared with $0.23 in public schools. However, the average private school student may complete a program in 8 months rather than the 14 months required in public schools. This means that the private school student can enter the labor market 6 months earlier, thus earning while his or her counterpart is still in public school. Aside from other considerations when selecting a school, one major factor is the length of time that it takes to complete a program. In a recent survey, over one-fourth of the students stated that they selected their school because of the short period of time to complete the program, relative to other schools in the area.[3]

[3] *Characteristics of Students in Postsecondary Schools*, survey conducted in 1977. Unpublished data. Also, more than half the students stated that they selected their school on the basis of its good reputation for getting jobs.

STAFF

More than 120,800 men and women were employed in public and private postsecondary schools in 1976. Nearly two-thirds (78,600) of these employees were instructional staff, and about 17 percent each were administrative/managerial personnel and clerical workers. About 72 percent of the total staff were employed in private schools, compared with 28 percent in public schools. (See appendix table A-6.)

SEX CHARACTERISTICS OF STAFF

Women comprised slightly more than half of the total staff in all schools. Of the total public school staff, 46 percent were women as were 52 percent of the total private school staff. Among the instructional staff, women made up 41 percent in public schools and 49 percent in private schools. The following tabulation shows the total staff, by control of school, and the percent of women in each sector:

Control of school	Total		Instructional		Administrative/ managerial		Clerical/ nonprofessional	
	Number	Percent women	Number	Percent women	Number	Percent women	Number	Percent women
	(000s)		(000s)		(000s)		(000s)	
Total	120.8	50.3	78.6	46.4	20.7	43.9	21.5	70.2
Public	34.0	46.2	24.2	41.0	4.4	32.6	5.4	79.6
Private	86.8	51.8	54.4	48.7	16.3	46.8	16.1	67.2

Women were more likely to be teaching women. More than 80 percent of the teachers in hospital schools and 77 percent in the cosmetology/barber schools were women. Programs offered by these schools are traditionally those in which primarily women are enrolled. Similarly, schools that offered programs that were male dominated tended to have men as teachers. For example, men made up more than 92 percent of the teachers in flight schools, 86 percent in technical institutions, 80 percent in trade schools, and 60 percent in vocational/technical schools.

Men made up the majority of administrative/managerial staff in all types of schools except hospital schools and cosmetology/barber schools. The clerical and other nonprofessional staff was made up primarily by women. An exception to this appeared in the flight schools where large numbers of male aircraft mechanics and similar technical specialists were employed.

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS

The majority (71 percent) of all staff members in schools were employed full time. Of these full-time members, more than a third were in public schools. The following tabulation shows the percent distribution of full-time/part-time status of staff members in public and private schools:

Staff members	Total		Public		Private	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Total	70.7	29.3	73.7	26.3	69.3	30.7
Instructional	63.3	36.7	66.1	33.9	62.0	38.0
Administrative/ managerial	89.3	10.7	93.0	7.0	88.3	11.7
Clerical/ nonprofessional	79.3	20.7	92.6	7.4	74.8	25.2

Nearly 90 percent of the administrative/managerial staff and 79 percent of the clerical staff were employed full time. In contrast, less than two-thirds (63 percent) of the instructional staff were full time (66 percent in public schools and 62 percent in private schools). The relatively high proportion (one-third) of all instructional staff being part time may be one of the indications of teacher shortages in vocational education fields. Another indication also may be an economic measure since, for example, two half-time teachers generally cost less than one full-time teacher. Evidence from other surveys[4] shows that many staff members who work as part-time teachers are employed full time in other industries.

Public schools supplemented their full-time instructional staffs with part-time teachers at a lower rate than private schools—34 percent of public school teachers were part time compared with 38 percent in private schools. When compared by size of school, however, part-time teacher made up nearly half (46 percent) of the instructional staff in both public and private schools with enrollment of 1,000 and over. The following tabulation compares the proportion of part-time teachers in public and private schools, by size of school:

Size of school	Percent part time		
	Total	Public	Private
Total	36.6	33.9	37.9
Less than 25 students	38.0	14.3	40.6
25-49 students	36.0	40.0	35.4
50-99 students	36.7	35.9	37.2
100-249 students	33.7	26.5	35.2
250-499 students	29.9	21.2	33.8
500-999 students	37.1	27.4	48.0
1,000 students or more	45.1	45.5	46.7

TEACHER/STUDENT RATIOS

When size of school and control are taken into account, the teacher/student ratio shows wide variation. The following tabulation shows the number of students per teacher by size of school and control:

[4]E.g. *Multiple Jobholders*, May 1976 Special Labor Force Report 194, USDOL/BLS, 1977 Appendix table B-3. Of the 4 million people who held two jobs or more, more than 7 percent (280,000) held their second job in the field of education.

Size of school	Number of students per teacher		
	All schools	Public	Private
Less than 25 students	4	4	4
25-49 students	9	7	9
50-99 students	11	11	11
100-249 students	16	9	17
250-499 students	25	16	30
500-999 students	25	19	34
1,000-2,499 students	31	24	45
2,500 or more students	35	33	53

As can be seen, there is a direct relationship between the size of school and teacher/student ratio, ranging from 1 teacher per 4 students in schools with fewer than 25 students to 1 teacher per 35 students in schools with 2,500 students or more. When teacher/student ratios are compared in the public and private sectors, the data show that small schools of fewer than 100 enrollments had similar teacher/student ratios. At each size break of 100 and over, the number of students per teacher in private schools was approximately twice that in public schools.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Nearly 400,000 students were enrolled in 106 schools that offered vocational education programs through correspondence. While the average correspondence school served 4,000 students, 16 schools served 78 percent of the students or about 20,000 students per school. More than one-third of the students enrolled in these schools were taking one of the following programs:

Programs	Enrollment (000s)
Electronics (including radio and TV repair)	25.3
Truck driving	20.2
Hotel and lodging	17.0
Auto mechanics (all types)	15.4
Instrument repair (clocks/watches)	11.8
Upholstering	10.4
Small engine repair (lawnmowers/motor cycles)	10.0
Woodworking occupations	10.0
Communications/broadcasting	8.8
Law enforcement	6.0
Air-conditioning repair	5.6
Commercial art	5.4
	145.9

Correspondence schools required students to complete a specified number of tasks or lessons within a specified span of time. The mean for all programs was 37 lessons within 12 months. In addition, some programs required supervised resident instruction for students to get the practice on actual equipment. Truck driving, for example, required an average of 3 weeks of "hands-on" training. See appendix table A-7 for additional information on correspondence schools.

Slightly over 600 instructors were in correspondence schools, or nearly 20 percent of the more than 3,100 total staff. The majority of the employees (42 percent of total staff) were sales and other managerial personnel. Clerical workers (38 percent) made up the remainder of the staff.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

These and other data are derived from a survey conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics in 1976. All public and private noncollegiate schools were contacted to obtain basic information for the development of the *1976 Directory of Postsecondary Schools With Occupational Programs*.

Copies of the Directory are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Stock No. 017-080-01705-9, $5.50. A computer tape listing of the Directory can be obtained, at cost, through EDSTAT, National Center for Education Statistics. Additional information on the enrollments and programs in these schools is available also from the National Center for Education Statistics, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20202. Telephone: 202/245-8340.

APPENDIXES

A. TABLES
B. TECHNICAL NOTES
C. REPRODUCTION OF SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES
D. PROGRAM ABBREVIATIONS

Appendix A

TABLES

Table A-1. Number and percent distribution of schools and enrollments in noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1] by type of school and by control: Aggregate United States, 1976

Type of School	Schools						Enrollments (number in 000s)					
	Total		Public		Private		Total		Public		Private	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,499	100.0	990	100.0	7,509	100.0	1,399.1	100.0	468.4	100.0	930.7	100.0
Vocational/ technical	1,218	14.3	615	62.2	603	8.0	495.0	35.4	367.3	78.4	127.7	13.7
Technical institute	211	2.5	39	4.0	172	2.3	92.1	6.6	41.4	8.8	50.7	5.4
Business/office	1,221	14.4	1	.1	1,220	16.3	339.2	24.2	.8	.2	338.4	36.4
Cosmetology/ barber	2,347	27.6	22	2.2	2,325	31.0	133.0	9.5	.9	.2	132.1	14.2
Flight	1,406	16.5	45	4.5	1,361	18.1	72.9	5.2	5.5	1.2	67.4	7.2
Trade	733	8.6	32	3.2	701	9.3	158.0	11.3	34.6	7.4	123.4	13.3
Hospital	1,112	13.1	215	21.7	897	11.9	71.1	5.1	9.8	2.1	61.3	6.6
Other	251	3.0	21	2.1	230	3.1	37.8	2.7	8.1	1.7	29.7	3.2

[1]Excludes correspondence schools.

Table A-2. Distribution of noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by enrollment size and by type and control of school: Aggregate United States, 1976

Type and control of school	Distribution of schools by enrollment size								
	Total schools	Under 25 students	25 to 49 students	50 to 99 students	100 to 249 students	250 to 499 students	500 to 999 students	1,000 to 2,499 students	2,500 students or more
Total all schools	8,319	1,853	1,841	1,558	1,817	720	358	135	37
Vocational-technical	1,203	134	161	173	285	239	123	65	23
Technical institute	206	21	5	24	34	81	25	11	5
Business/office	1,188	0	166	146	453	235	142	42	4
Cosmetology/barber	2,333	473	873	684	286	11	6	0	0
Flight	1,320	464	363	295	183	12	3	0	0
Trade	724	164	116	95	196	86	46	16	5
Hospital	1,106	597	106	99	276	24	3	1	0
Other	239	0	51	42	104	32	10	0	0
Total public schools	969	170	155	62	192	155	140	64	31
Vocational-technical	608	40	88	39	121	129	11[illegible]	56	21
Technical institute	37	0	0	0	2	11	11	8	5
Business/office	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cosmetology/barber	20	6	7	4	3	0	0	0	0
Flight	42	0	3	1	37	1	0	0	0
Trade	29	7	0	3	3	3	8	0	5
Hospital	212	11[illegible]	57	15	19	2	2	0	0
Other	20	0	0	0	7	9	4	0	0
Total private schools	7,350	1,683	1,686	1,496	1,625	565	218	71	6
Vocational-technical	595	94	73	134	164	110	9	9	2
Technical institute	169	21	5	24	32	70	14	3	0
Business/office	1,187	0	166	146	453	235	141	42	4
Cosmetology/barber	2,313	467	866	680	283	11	6	0	0
Flight	1,278	464	360	294	146	11	3	0	0
Trade	695	157	116	92	193	83	38	16	0
Hospital	894	480	49	84	257	22	1	1	0
Other	219	0	51	42	97	23	6	0	0

[1]Excludes correspondence schools.

Table A-3a. Enrollments, full-time/part-time, and percent female in public noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by type of program and control: Aggregate United States, 1976

Programs offered in public schools[2]	Enrollment		Full-time		Part-time		Percent of part-time students enrolled at more than half the full-time rate (men and women)
	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	
AGRIBUSINESS	8.9	22.3	7.6	19.4	1.3	38.9	8.2
01.0100 Ag Prodtion	2.7	9.7	2.7	9.2	(3)	39.3	5.3
01.0200 Ag Supplies	.1	49.5	.1	49.5	—	—	—
01.0299 Vet Asst	.7	86.8	.7	86.8	—	—	—
01.0300 Ag Mech	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.7	.2	—	29.2
01.0400 Ag Products	.3	8.7	.2	5.4	(3)	26.5	—
01.0500 Orna Hort	2.3	37.1	1.3	30.4	1.0	45.4	1.8
01.0600 Ag Resources	.2	11.8	.2	11.8	—	—	—
01.0700 Forestry	.5	6.5	.5	6.5	—	—	—
01.9900 Ag Misc	.6	14.9	.6	13.3	(3)	36.7	100.0
MARKETING/DISTRIBUTION	13.2	48.8	9.1	47.2	4.1	53.0	26.3
04.0100 Advertising	.1	64.8	.1	64.8	—	—	—
04.0200 Apparel	.8	98.5	.5	97.9	.3	99.6	58.6
04.0300 Auto Sales	.9	4.8	.7	6.5	.2	—	14.9
04.0400 Fin/Credit	.4	72.3	.3	80.8	.1	47.9	—
04.0500 Floristry	.3	80.1	.2	85.5	.1	72.6	2.6
04.0600 Food Dist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.0700 Food Ser Tec	3.1	49.0	2.8	49.4	.3	45.0	20.1
04.0800 Gen Merch	.9	72.8	.6	61.2	.3	96.4	0.9
04.1000 Home Fur Mgt	(3)	87.5	(3)	87.5	—	—	—
04.1100 Hotel Mgt	.3	49.0	.2	41.8	.1	64.1	(3)
04.1200 Ind Market	.4	37.3	.4	31.2	(3)	100.0	(3)
04.1300 Insurance	.1	23.5	(3)	27.0	.1	21.3	—
04.1400 Intl Trade	(3)	8.3	(3)	5.9	(3)	50.2	100.0
04.1600 Petro Sales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.1700 Real Estate	.6	46.4	.1	30.8	.5	48.4	—
04.1800 Recr/Tourism	.1	33.4	.1	33.4	—	—	—
04.1900 Transpo Serv	.3	23.4	.2	20.3	.1	34.7	—
04.2000 Retail Trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.9900 Dist Ed Misc	3.2	45.5	1.6	44.7	1.6	46.8	30.7
HEALTH OCCUPATIONS	72.5	91.2	65.0	92.2	7.5	80.8	12.8
07.0101 Dental Asst	2.4	98.5	2.3	98.4	.1	100.0	—
07.0103 Dent Lab Tec	1.7	53.6	1.6	55.1	.1	36.9	—
07.0199 Dent Misc	.1	100.0	—	—	.1	100.0	—
07.0202 Histology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07.0203 Medical Lab	1.0	83.5	.9	84.3	(3)	68.4	—
07.0204 Hematology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07.0299 Med Lab Misc	.3	76.9	.2	71.1	.1	100.0	—
07.0301 Nurse (Assoc)	.5	80.7	.2	83.1	.3	79.4	—
07.0302 Nurse (Prac)	38.2	96.3	37.0	96.3	1.2	96.2	46.4
07.0303 Nurse (Asst)	7.0	92.1	5.5	92.3	1.5	91.5	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3a. Enrollments, full-time/part-time, and percent female in public noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by type of program and control: Aggregate United States, 1976—Continued

Programs offered in public schools[2]	Enrollment		Full-time		Part-time		Percent of part-time students enrolled at more than half the full-time rate (men and women)
	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	
HEALTH OCCUPATIONS—con.							
07.0304 Psych Aide	.8	74.9	.6	69.8	.2	94.0	—
07.0305 Surgical Tec	1.1	85.1	1.1	85.1	(3)	79.9	20.1
07.0399 Nurse (Dipl)	5.1	94.0	5.1	94.0	(3)	100.0	—
07.0401 Occ Thrpy	.1	70.7	.1	70.8	(3)	66.7	100.0
07.0402 Phys Thrpy	.1	74.1	—	—	.1	74.1	—
07.0499 Rehab Misc	.1	80.4	.1	80.4	—	—	—
07.0501 X-Ray Tech	2.7	73.9	2.7	73.9	—	—	—
07.0503 Nuclear Med	.4	27.4	—	—	.4	27.4	—
07.0600 Optical Tech	.2	36.2	.2	36.2	(3)	48.8	100.0
07.0800 Mental Hlth	.2	90.7	.1	73.7	.1	100.0	—
07.0901 EEG Tech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07.0902 EKG Tech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07.0903 Resp Thrpy	.4	61.1	.3	62.3	(3)	40.0	6.7
07.0904 Medical Asst	2.2	99.0	2.0	98.9	.2	99.5	2.1
07.0906 Health Aide	.4	83.7	.3	84.0	(3)	78.9	21.0
07.0907 Med Emer Tec	.7	17.1	.2	7.2	.5	20.4	6.4
07.0909 Mortuary Sci	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07.0915 Medical Rec	.3	96.0	.1	90.6	.2	99.3	52.3
07.0920 Phys Asst	.1	97.9	.1	97.9	—	0.0	0.0
07.9900 Health Misc	6.4	90.2	4.3	91.2	2.1	86.6	8.7
HOME ECONOMICS	9.1	87.3	6.0	87.7	3.1	87.4	31.0
09.0201 Child Care	2.4	94.1	1.3	92.3	1.1	96.1	32.6
09.0202 Clothing Mgmt	2.2	95.0	1.6	97.1	.6	89.1	—
09.0203 Food Mgmt	1.7	55.9	1.1	48.2	.6	70.1	2.8
09.0204 Home Furnish	2.2	98.7	2.0	98.8	.2	98.3	—
09.0205 Inst Mgmt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
09.0299 Home Ec Misc	.6	86.1	(3)	100.0	.6	85.6	96.1
BUSINESS/OFFICE	84.6	85.1	59.8	84.7	24.8	85.9	29.6
14.0100 Accounting	11.4	62.1	8.6	60.3	2.8	67.6	10.1
14.0201 Comp Op	.5	58.3	.2	46.3	.3	68.9	32.3
14.0202 Keypunch Op	1.5	96.3	1.0	96.5	.5	96.0	16.8
14.0203 Comp Prog	1.0	44.2	.7	48.2	.3	35.2	3.4
14.0299 Bus Data Pro	4.9	58.3	3.6	56.1	1.3	64.3	27.5
14.0300 Gen Office	15.6	90.7	11.7	91.4	3.9	88.6	7.4
14.0400 Info Comm	.6	62.2	.5	62.9	.1	58.5	—
14.0500 Mat Sup Occ	.1	59.1	.1	59.1	—	—	—
14.0700 Secretary	22.1	92.3	16.2	92.9	5.9	90.5	19.0
14.0800 Sup/Adm Mgt	3.8	84.4	3.5	84.3	.3	85.7	69.2
14.0900 Typing	5.1	94.6	2.6	95.1	2.5	94.1	12.0
14.9900 Office Misc	18.0	93.6	11.1	94.6	6.9	92.0	60.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3a. Enrollments, full-time/part-time, and percent female in public noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by type of program and control: Aggregate United States, 1976—Continued

Programs offered in public schools[2]	Enrollment		Full-time		Part-time		Percent of part-time students enrolled at more than half the full-time rate (men and women)
	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	
TECHNICAL	23.9	6.7	13.8	7.2	10.1	6.0	13.9
16.0101 Aero Tech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.0102 Agri Tech	.5	12.1	.5	11.7	(3)	40.1	100.0
16.0103 Arch Tech	.7	6.5	.3	7.4	.4	6.0	—
16.0104 Auto Tech	.5	0.5	.3	0.4	.2	0.8	99.2
16.0105 Chem Tech	.2	33.5	.2	36.0	(3)	13.3	—
16.0106 Civil Tech	1.2	4.0	.8	4.9	.4	2.1	15.7
16.0107 Elec Tech	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.5	.5	—	39.1
16.0108 Electron Tech	6.1	2.3	4.4	2.2	1.7	2.5	18.5
16.0109 Elec-Mech	.7	0.6	.5	0.9	.2	—	34.1
16.0110 Envir Cntr	.1	1.1	.1	1.1	—	—	—
16.0111 Ind Tech	.2	2.1	.1	3.4	.1	—	30.6
16.0112 Instr Tech	.6	0.2	.5	0.2	.1	—	100.0
16.0113 Mech Tech	1.5	3.2	1.1	4.0	.4	1.0	—
16.0114 Metalgy Tech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.0115 Nuclear Tech	(3)	21.4	(3)	21.4	—	—	—
16.0116 Sci Data Pro	.2	43.7	.1	28.8	.1	59.7	—
16.0203 Legal Asst	(3)	100.0	(3)	100.0	—	—	—
16.0601 Comm Pilot	5.6	7.9	.1	3.7	5.5	8.0	6.5
16.0602 Fire Tech	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—
16.0605 Police Sci	.1	15.6	.1	15.8	(3)	—	100.0
16.0606 Teacher Asst	.3	99.0	.3	99.0	—	—	—
16.0607 Library Asst	(3)	96.8	(3)	96.8	—	—	—
16.0608 B[illegible] Tech	1.8	7.6	1.5	8.3	.3	4.5	50.2
16.0695 A[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.0699 Tech Ed Misc	1.4	9.9	1.2	11.0	.2	1.0	—
16.9901 Air Pol Tech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.9902 Water Tech	.1	4.2	.1	6.0	(3)	—	—
TRADES & INDUSTRY	188.1	12.2	132.9	12.6	55.2	11.1	25.0
17.0100 A/C Repair	10.0	0.7	5.6	0.4	4.4	1.0	23.8
17.0200 Appli Rep	2.3	4.0	1.7	2.7	.6	7.9	13.1
17.0301 Auto Repair	9.8	0.6	7.1	0.4	2.7	1.1	25.0
17.0302 Auto Mech	22.8	2.0	17.3	1.4	5.5	3.7	28.5
17.0303 Auto Spec	2.6	3.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	7.1	77.9
17.0399 Auto Sv Misc	.7	2.9	.5	3.7	.2	1.3	1.4
17.0401 Aircr Maint	2.9	4.5	2.8	4.6	.1	—	—
17.0402 Aircr Opns	(3)	—	(3)	—	—	—	—
17.0403 Ground Opns	.1	21.5	.1	21.3	(3)	24.9	100.0
17.0500 Blueprint	.3	1.4	—	—	.3	1.4	40.4
17.0600 Bus Mach Rep	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.5	.6	1.2	0.4
17.0700 Comm Art	2.6	63.0	2.1	64.1	.5	58.7	14.5
17.0800 Comm Fishery	.2	86.1	(3)	—	.2	95.4	—
17.0900 Comm Photo	1.1	65.6	.3	50.6	.8	70.4	59.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3a. Enrollments, full-time/part-time, and percent female in public noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by type of program and control: Aggregate United States, 1976—Continued

Programs offered in public schools[2]	Enrollment		Full-time		Part-time		Percent of part-time students enrolled at more than half the full-time rate (men and women)
	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	
TRADES & INDUSTRY–con.							
17.100 Carpentry	6.4	1.3	5.1	1.4	1.3	0.9	22.7
17.1002 Elec Constr	3.5	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.3	54.9
17.1003 Constr Equip	1.2	5.0	1.1	5.5	.1	—	—
17.1004 Masonry	4.5	0.5	3.1	0.4	1.4	0.5	28.1
17.1005 Painting	.3	1.0	.1	2.7	.2	—	—
17.1006 Plastering	(3)	20.0	—	—	(3)	20.0	—
17.1007 Plumbing	1.9	0.3	1.2	—	.7	0.7	3
17.1008 Drywall	.1	9.5	(3)	42.9	.1	—	
17.1009 Glazing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.1010 Roofing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.1099 Constr Other	4.2	5.9	1.8	4.1	2.4	7.4	32.9
17.1100 Custodial	1.3	6.1	1.1	5.0	.2	12.9	0.7
17.1200 Diesel Mech	4.9	0.1	3.9	0.1	1.0	—	19.9
17.1300 Drafting	11.7	10.7	8.9	11.5	2.8	8.2	33.9
17.1400 Elec Occ	5.2	4.7	3.4	0.9	1.8	11.8	14.4
17.1503 Radio/TV Rep	6.0	2.4	4.2	2.6	1.8	2.0	17.0
17.1599 Electron Oth	7.3	5.1	5.0	4.7	2.3	5.9	29.0
17.1600 Fabric Maint	.2	68.8	.2	68.8	—	—	—
17.1700 Foremanship	.4	24.8	.3	23.4	.1	30.3	85.7
17.1900 Graphic Arts	4.7	25.3	3.5	28.1	1.2	17.1	45.3
17.2000 Atomic Engy	.2	3.8	.2	3.8	(3)	4.1	100.0
17.2100 Instr Repair	1.3	30.1	.9	21.2	.4	53.9	10.0
17.2200 Maritime Occ	.9	1.4	.7	1.8	.2	—	—
17.2302 Machine Shop	8.0	1.3	6.1	1.4	1.9	0.9	32.6
17.2303 Machine Tool	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.9	.4	0.6	60.1
17.2306 Welding	22.0	3.2	14.8	1.8	7.2	6.0	23.3
17.2307 Tool & Die	.9	0.9	.5	0.3	.4	1.8	0.7
17.2399 Mtlwkg-Other	1.6	2.2	.8	2.5	.8	1.8	4.8
17.2400 Metalgy Occ	.4	—	.4	—	(3)	—	20.1
17.2601 Barber	1.0	24.3	.9	25.8	.1	9.4	10.9
17.2602 Cosmetology	8.9	91.5	8.1	92.9	.8	76.8	23.6
17.2699 Pers Sv Other	.2	65.2	.1	73.7	.1	46.9	—
17.2700 Plastics	.1	—	.1	—	(3)	—	100.0
17.2801 Fireman	1.3	0.1	.2	0.6	1.1	—	—
17.2802 Law Enforce	1.6	6.1	.7	11.2	.9	1.9	—
17.2899 Pub Sv Other	.1	19.0	.1	24.3	(3)	9.5	—
17.2900 Quant Food	3.4	45.2	2.8	41.4	.6	64.0	27.6
17.3000 Refrig Engr	1.1	—	.9	—	.2	—	6.8
17.3100 Engine Rep	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	.4	1.5	75.5
17.3300 Textile Prod	2.7	85.1	1.6	84.7	1.1	85.5	25.7
17.3400 Leatherwork	.1	27.7	.1	28.1	(3)	—	100.0
17.3500 Upholstering	2.7	36.4	1.8	22.4	.9	62.4	12.6
17.3600 Woodworking	1.6	4.4	1.1	1.3	.5	11.3	—
17.4000 Truck Driver	.5	9.0	.5	9.0	—	—	—
17.9900 Trades Misc	2.6	18.0	1.3	15.8	1.3	24.8	0.4

[1] Excludes correspondence schools.
[2] See appendix D for program abbreviations.
[3] The number was less than 50.

NOTE.–Enrollments do not add to totals shown in appendix table A-1 because of nonresponse in reporting full-time/part-time status of students.

Table [illegible]-3b. Enrollments, full-time/part-time, and percent female in private noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by type of program and control: Aggregate United States, 1976

Programs offered in private schools[2]	Enrollment		Full-time		Part-time		Percent of part-time students enrolled at more than half the full-time rate (men and women)
	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	
AGRIBUSINESS	2.5	45.1	2.5	45.1	—	—	—
01.0100 Ag Prodtion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
01.0200 Ag Supplies	.1	92.2	.1	92.2	—	—	—
01.0299 Vet Asst	1.2	82.7	1.2	82.7	—	—	—
01.0300 Ag Mech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
01.0400 Ag Products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
01.0500 Orna Hort	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
01.0600 Ag Resources	1.2	—	1.2	—	—	—	—
01.0700 Forestry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
01.9900 Ag Misc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MARKETING/DISTRIBUTION	95.0	58.8	45.3	69.1	49.7	50.1	35.6
04.0100 Advertising	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.0200 Apparel	26.4	92.5	19.1	91.7	7.3	94.5	27.7
04.0300 Auto Sales	.1	37.5	.1	37.5	.1	—	—
04.0400 Fin/Credit	1.1	42.5	.4	81.6	.7	22.5	83.6
04.0500 Floristry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.0600 Food Dist	.5	91.2	.5	91.2	—	—	—
04.0700 Food Ser Tec	.5	67.9	.3	62.5	.2	76.2	—
04.0800 Gen Merch	1.0	91.8	.8	94.9	.2	77.8	22.2
04.1000 Home Fur Mgt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.1100 Hotel Mgt	1.3	36.4	1.3	36.4	—	—	—
04.1200 Ind Market	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.1300 Insurance	2.0	26.2	1.4	27.7	.6	22.9	—
04.1400 Intl Trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.1600 Petro Sales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.1700 Real Estate	53.7	42.2	15.6	41.5	38.1	42.4	37.0
04.1800 Recr/Tourism	4.3	67.1	3.2	66.5	1.1	69.0	86.5
04.1900 Transpo Serv	1.5	54.0	1.5	54.0	—	—	—
04.2000 Retail Trade	2.2	22.5	.7	23.2	1.5	22.1	0.6
04.9900 Dist Ed Misc	.4	58.3	.4	58.3	—	—	—
HEALTH OCCUPATIONS	110.2	85.4	105.0	85.3	5.2	86.7	23.0
07.0101 Dental Asst	7.9	93.4	6.9	93.0	1.0	96.7	4.1
07.0103 Dent Lab Tec	1.3	42.5	1.2	43.5	.1	26.3	—
07.0199 Dent Misc	(3)	15.4	(3)	15.4	—	—	—
07.0202 Histology	(3)	61.1	(3)	61.1	—	—	—
07.0203 Medical Lab	.4	68.2	.4	68.2	—	—	—
07.0204 Hematology	.1	50.0	.1	45.5	(3)	100.0	—
07.0299 Med Lab Misc	4.7	53.8	4.6	53.6	.1	61.8	7.1
07.0301 Nurse (Assoc)	3.3	93.8	3.3	93.8	—	—	—
07.0302 Nurse (Prac)	6.0	96.3	6.0	96.3	—	—	—
07.0303 Nurse (Asst)	6.7	89.5	4.7	91.0	2.0	86.5	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3b. Enrollments, full-time/part-time, and percent female in private noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by type of program and control: Aggregate United States, 1976—Continued

Programs offered in private schools[2]	Enrollment		Full-time		Part-time		Percent of part-time students enrolled at more than half the full-time rate (men and women)
	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	
HEALTH OCCUPATIONS—con.							
07.0304 Psych Aide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07.0305 Surgical Tec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07.0399 Nurse (Dipl)	46.6	95.6	46.1	95.8	.5	83.2	52.9
07.0401 Occ Thrpy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07.0402 Phys Thrpy	.1	50.0	.1	50.0	—	—	—
07.0499 Rehab Misc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07.0501 X-Ray Tech	6.4	75.0	6.4	75.0	—	—	—
07.0503 Nuclear Med	.1	9.1	.1	9.1	—	—	—
07.0600 Optical Tech	(3)	18.8	(3)	18.8	—	—	—
07.0800 Mental Hlth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07.0901 EEG Tech	.1	50.0	.1	50.0	—	—	—
07.0902 EKG Tech	.3	80.4	.2	76.1	.1	94.0	—
07.0903 Resp Thrpy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07.0904 Medical Asst	15.6	90.9	14.5	91.2	1.1	86.7	45.5
07.0906 Health Aide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07.0907 Med Emer Tec	.1	37.0	—	—	.1	37.0	100.0
07.0909 Mortuary Sci	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	—	—	—
07.0915 Medical Rec	.6	91.4	.6	91.4	—	—	—
07.0920 Phys Asst	2.3	81.6	2.3	81.6	—	—	—
07.9900 Health Misc	1.7	97.0	1.4	96.4	.3	100.0	61.0
HOME ECONOMICS	2.2	90.7	.7	100.0	1.5	86.6	—
09.0201 Child Care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
09.0202 Clothing Mgmt	.9	100.0	.5	100.0	.4	100.0	—
09.0203 Food Mgmt	1.0	81.4	—	—	1.1	81.4	—
09.0204 Home Furnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
09.0205 Inst Mgmt	.2	100.0	.2	100.0	—	—	—
09.0299 Home Ec Misc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BUSINESS/OFFICE	253.5	67.2	222.5	66.9	31.0	69.3	37.5
14.0100 Accounting	33.4	50.0	29.2	49.3	4.2	54.6	40.1
14.0201 Comp Op	4.6	10.8	3.2	10.3	1.4	11.9	63.7
14.0202 Keypunch Op	16.4	84.8	12.6	83.1	3.8	89.9	39.0
14.0203 Comp Prog	8.3	15.4	6.6	14.8	1.7	17.4	59.5
14.0299 Bus Data Pro	8.6	42.5	6.3	41.0	2.3	46.5	47.9
14.0300 Gen Office	14.4	88.9	13.1	89.1	1.3	87.1	60.7
14.0400 Info Comm	6.5	88.7	6.0	87.8	.5	99.1	6.8
14.0500 Mat Sup Occ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.0700 Secretary	101.2	92.7	90.6	92.8	10.6	91.5	28.1
14.0800 Sup/Adm Mgt	41.1	13.3	38.9	12.7	2.2	23.9	44.3
14.0900 Typing	13.2	86.1	10.8	87.4	2.4	80.6	24.8
14.9900 Office Misc	5.8	89.4	5.2	91.6	.6	71.8	15.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3b. Enrollments, full-time/part-time, and percent female in private noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by type of program and control: Aggregate United States, 1976—Continued

Programs offered in private schools[2]	Enrollment		Full-time		Part-time		Percent of part-time students enrolled at more than half the full-time rate (men and women)
	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	
TECHNICAL	116.6	11.8	50.5	14.1	66.1	10.0	26.8
16.0101 Aero Tech	1.0	—	1.0	—	—	—	—
16.0102 Agri Tech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.0103 Arch Tech	.2	6.3	.2	6.9	(3)	—	100.0
16.0104 Auto Tech	2.9	0.8	2.6	0.8	.3	—	50.5
16.0105 Chem Tech	.2	6.7	—	—	.2	6.7	—
16.0106 Civil Tech	.1	1.5	.1	1.5	—	—	—
16.0107 Elec Tech	.3	—	.2	—	.1	—	—
16.0108 Electron Tec	19.4	2.5	14.8	2.6	4.6	2.1	29.7
16.0109 Elec-Mech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.0110 Envir Cntrl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.0111 Ind Tech	1.4	2.4	1.0	2.7	.4	1.3	98.7
16.0112 Instr Tech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.0113 Mech Tech	.2	7.7	.2	8.7	(3)	—	68.1
16.0114 Metalgy Tech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.0115 Nuclear Tech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.0116 Sci Data Pro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.0203 Legal Asst	2.3	84.3	2.3	84.4	(3)	71.4	28.6
16.0601 Comm Pilot	62.5	7.4	10.8	8.3	51.7	7.2	20.6
16.0602 Fire Tech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.0605 Police Sci	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.0606 Teacher Asst	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.0607 Library Asst	(3)	100.0	(3)	100.0	—	—	—
16.0608 Bdcst Tech	15.4	10.0	9.4	5.3	6.0	18.5	80.9
16.0695 Arts	10.6	45.6	7.9	41.1	2.7	58.6	10.0
16.0699 Tech Ed Misc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.9901 Air Pol Tech	(3)	27.3	(3)	27.3	—	—	—
16.9902 Water Tech	(3)	100.0	(3)	100.0	—	—	—
TRADES & INDUSTRY	271.7	48.9	221.3	50.2	50.4	42.5	50.8
17.0100 A/C Repair	6.8	0.6	4.3	0.6	2.5	0.7	41.7
17.0200 Appli Rep	.7	1.0	.7	1.0	—	—	—
17.0301 Auto Repair	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.6	.3	—	71.8
17.0302 Auto Mech	13.4	9.2	11.5	8.5	1.9	13.7	42.0
17.0303 Auto Spec	.3	0.4	.3	0.4	—	—	—
17.0399 Auto Sv Misc	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.1	—	—	—
17.0401 Aircr Maint	2.6	0.5	2.6	0.5	—	—	—
17.0402 Aircr Opns	.9	64.6	.9	64.6	—	—	—
17.0403 Ground Opns	2.1	70.0	.3	73.1	1.8	66.7	100.0
17.0500 Blueprint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.0600 Bus Mach Rep	2.3	61.4	2.0	66.2	.3	27.1	32.2
17.0700 Comm Art	6.1	67.4	5.5	65.6	.6	86.7	14.1
17.0800 Comm Fishery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.0900 Comm Photo	7.4	25.5	5.5	30.8	1.9	10.3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3b. Enrollments, full-time/part-time, and percent female in private noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by type of program and control: Aggregate United States, 1976—Continued

Programs offered in private schools[2]	Enrollment		Full-time		Part-time		Percent of part-time students enrolled at more than half the full-time rate (men and women)
	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	
TRADES & INDUSTRY—con.							
17.1001 Carpentry	.4	2.0	.4	2.0	—	—	—
17.1002 Elec Constr	.7	—	.7	—	(3)	—	—
17.1003 Constr Equip	2.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	.1	—	100.0
17.1004 Masonry	.1	—	.1	—	(3)	—	—
17.1005 Painting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.1006 Plastering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.1007 Plumbing	.3	—	.2	—	.1	—	70.8
17.1008 Drywall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.1009 Glazing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.1010 Roofing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.1099 Constr Other	.4	0.5	.4	—	—	4.0	100.0
17.1100 Custodial	.1	8.3	.1	8.3	—	—	—
17.1200 Diesel Mech	5.3	0.8	5.0	0.8	.3	0.8	7.4
17.1300 Drafting	9.0	8.8	6.6	8.8	2.4	8.5	64.0
17.1400 Elec Occ	.3	1.3	.2	—	.1	4.1	29.0
17.1593 Radio/TV Rep	4.2	0.7	3.9	0.7	2.3	0.7	95.3
17.1599 Electron Oth	5.9	2.2	5.6	2.3	.3	0.9	28.0
17.1600 Fabric Maint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.1700 Foremanship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.1900 Graphic Arts	3.1	24.9	2.6	24.1	.5	28.7	16.3
17.2000 Atomic Engy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.2100 Instr Repair	1.0	—	1.0	—	—	—	—
17.2200 Maritime Occ	3.9	—	3.9	—	—	—	—
17.2302 Machine Shop	.8	7.6	.8	7.6	—	—	—
17.2303 Machine Tool	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—
17.2306 Welding	19.0	3.6	15.2	4.2	3.8	1.3	74.2
17.2307 Tool & Die	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—
17.2399 Mtlwkg-Other	2.2	0.7	2.2	0.7	—	—	—
17.2400 Metalgy Occ	.8	5.7	—	—	.8	5.7	—
17.2601 Barber	11.2	35.4	9.5	34.7	1.7	39.2	67.8
17.2602 Cosmetology	116.9	88.5	98.5	89.0	18.4	85.5	58.4
17.2699 Pers Sv Other	3.4	90.0	2.5	90.4	.9	89.0	66.4
17.2700 Plastics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.2801 Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.2802 Law Enforce	.1	1.3	.1	1.3	—	—	—
17.2899 Pub Sv Other	.4	100.0	.4	100.0	—	—	—
17.2900 Quant Food	6.3	42.6	4.1	47.3	2.2	32.2	27.4
17.3000 Refrig Engr	1.4	0.1	.8	0.2	.6	—	67.3
17.3100 Engine Rep	(3)	—	(3)	0.0	—	—	—
17.3300 Textile Prod	3.0	84.2	3.0	84.2	—	—	—
17.3400 Leatherwork	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.3500 Upholstering	.7	45.4	.7	45.4	—	—	—
17.3600 Woodworking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.4000 Truck Driver	14.2	2.7	7.6	2.9	6.6	2.4	15.7
17.9900 Trades Misc	6.3	15.2	6.3	15.2	(3)	—	50.0

[1]Excludes correspondence schools.
[2]See appendix D for program abbreviations.
[3]The number was less than 50.
NOTE.—Enrollments do not add to totals shown in appendix table A-1 because of nonresponse in reporting full-time/part-time status of students.

Table A-4. Racial/ethnic background of students in noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by sex of students and by type of school: Aggregate United States, 1976

Sex of students and type of school	Total students	American Indian	Asian American	Hispanic	Black	White
Total men students	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vocational/technical	38.2	45.8	60.5	24.8	33.5	44.1
Technical institute	10.7	6.5	4.2	1.3	17.2	11.4
Business/office	18.5	7.4	14.6	24.1	17.8	16.2
Cosmetology/barber	3.1	5.2	6.3	4.4	5.6	3.2
Flight	10.1	4.0	3.1	5.8	1.8	11.5
Trade	16.6	26.5	7.9	37.2	19.8	11.0
Hospital	.9	2.8	1.7	0.7	0.4	1.1
Other	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	3.9	1.3
Total women students	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vocational/technical	32.3	33.0	17.4	18.9	28.8	30.3
Technical institute	2.8	1.8	.2	0.2	3.8	2.2
Business/office	28.3	23.2	56.0	26.3	32.9	26.0
Cosmetology/barber	16.4	20.1	14.8	24.1	8.6	19.9
Flight	.7	0.3	[2]	0.1	0.2	0.8
Trade	6.2	7.8	5.6	23.0	17.4	2.1
Hospital	9.6	9.9	3.4	2.1	2.3	15.7
Other	3.7	3.9	2.6	5.3	6.2	3.0

[1]Excludes correspondence schools.
[2]Less than .05 percent.

Table A-5. Number of programs offered, enrollments, mean charges, and mean length in noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by program and control: Aggregate United States, 1976

Programs offered[2]	Number of programs		Enrollments (000s)		Mean charges		Mean length (in hours)	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
TOTAL	7,449	19,843	400.3	851.7	$342	$1,693	1,500	947
AGRIBUSINESS	211	100	8.9	2.5	$483	$1,848	1,664	405
01.0100 Ag Prodtion	59	—	2.7	—	458	—	1,698	—
01.0200 Ag Supplies	6	2	.1	.1	101	(4)	1,080	(4)
01.0299 Vet Asst	11	29	.7	1.2	1,104	1842	2,235	764
01.0300 Ag Mech	53	—	1.5	—	620	—	1,675	—
01.0400 Ag Products	8	—	.3	—	160	—	1,116	—
01.0500 Orna Hort	40	—	2.3	—	422	—	1,632	—
01.0600 Ag Resources	6	68	.2	1.2	490	1850	2,120	208
01.0700 Forestry	15	—	.5	—	312	—	1,300	—
01.9900 Ag Misc	13	1	.6	(3)	361	(4)	1,904	(4)
MARKETING/DISTRIBUTION	220	991	13.2	95.0	$279	$1,055	1,530	413
04.0100 Advertising	6	1	.1	(3)	228	(4)	1,493	(4)
04.0200 Apparel	16	423	.8	26.4	488	1443	1,418	505
04.0300 Auto Sales	3	2	.9	.1	257	(4)	1,103	(4)
04.0400 Fin/Credit	8	11	.4	1.1	532	817	827	323
04.0500 Floristry	4	—	.3	—	88	—	704	—
04.0600 Food Dist	4	6	(3)	.5	(4)	330	(4)	90
04.0700 Food Ser Tec	66	11	3.1	.5	170	820	2,077	615
04.0800 Gen Merch	12	25	.9	1.0	157	2268	993	1019
04.1000 Home Fur Mgt	1	—	(3)	—	(4)	—	(4)	—
04.1100 Hotel Mgt	5	47	.3	1.3	50	924	529	525
04.1200 Ind Market	9	—	.4	—	328	—	2,157	—
04.1300 Insurance	3	37	.1	2.0	(4)	266	1,229	91
04.1400 Intl Trade	1	—	(3)	—	(4)	—	(4)	—
04.1600 Petro Sales	1	—	(3)	—	(4)	—	(4)	—
04.1700 Real Estate	7	275	.6	53.7	47	182	193	73
04.1800 Recr/Tourism	3	60	.1	4.3	405	1,174	642	372
04.1900 Transpo Serv	10	36	.3	1.5	287	2,316	1,645	650
04.2000 Retail Trade	29	27	(3)	2.2	349	1,915	1,502	598
04.9900 Dist Ed Misc	32	30	3.2	.4	338	2,147	1,386	1,489
HEALTH OCCUPATIONS	1,305	1,769	72.5	110.2	$336	$1,446	1,637	2,123
07.0101 Dental Asst	76	153	2.4	7.9	285	1,214	1,209	464
07.0103 Dent Lab Tec	41	80	1.7	1.3	475	2,479	2,148	1,277
07.0199 Dent Misc	1	2	.1	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
07.0202 Histology	—	1	—	(3)	—	(4)	—	(4)
07.0203 Medical Lab	36	24	1.0	.4	385	1,978	1,440	933
07.0204 Hematology	—	17	—	.1	—	866	—	299
07.0299 Med Lab Misc	13	83	.3	4.7	759	2,636	1,776	1,827
07.0301 Nurse (Assoc)	2	33	.5	3.3	(4)	2,677	(4)	3,296
07.0302 Nurse (Prac)	500	110	38.2	6.0	416	618	1,563	1,809
07.0303 Nurse (Asst)	95	71	7.0	6.7	115	377	435	159

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Number of programs offered, enrollments, mean charges, and mean length in noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by program and control: Aggregate United States, 1976—Continued

Programs offered[2]	Number of programs		Enrollments (000s)		Mean charges		Mean length (in hours)	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
HEALTH OCCUPATIONS—con.								
07.0304 Psych Aide	8	—	.8	—	$ 12	—	1,154	—
07.0305 Surgical Tec	44	—	1.1	—	172	—	1,211	—
07.0399 Nurse (Dipl)	44	323	5.1	46.6	1,146	$2,895	2,848	3,220
07.0401 Occ Thrpy	2	—	.1	—	(4)	—	(4)	—
07.0402 Phys Thrpy	3	2	.1	.1	266	(4)	1,479	(4)
07.0499 Rehab Misc	2	—	.1	—	(4)	—	(4)	—
07.0501 X-Ray Tech	154	456	2.7	6.4	235	435	3,837	3,942
07.0503 Nuclear Med	2	1	.4	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
07.0600 Optical Tech	10	2	.2	(3)	180	(4)	982	(4)
07.0800 Mental Hlth	2	—	.2	—	(4)	—	(4)	—
07.0901 EEG Tech	—	3	—	.1	—	2,400	—	1,240
07.0902 EKG Tech	—	12	—	.3	—	569	—	116
07.0903 Resp Thrpy	14	—	.4	—	164	—	(5)	—
07.0904 Medical Asst	86	255	2.2	15.6	270	1,437	1,125	559
07.0906 Health Aide	8	—	.4	—	158	—	533	—
07.0907 Med Emer Tec	17	3	.7	.1	136	1,275	418	424
07.0909 Mortuary Sci	—	35	—	5.7	—	1,835	—	1,101
07.0915 Medical Rec	8	33	.3	.6	99	1,570	454	841
07.0920 Phys Asst	3	43	.1	2.3	145	1,404	(4)	770
07.9900 Health Misc	134	27	6.4	1.7	185	1,200	831	338
HOME ECONOMICS	138	42	9.1	2.2	$ 230	$ 671	1,807	413
09.0201 Child Care	36	—	2.4	—	225	—	1,100	—
09.0202 Clothing Mgmt	35	13	2.2	.9	169	1,399	2,231	953
09.0203 Food Mgmt	48	24	1.7	1.0	259	76	1,500	23
09.0204 Home Furnish	5	—	2.2	—	1,265	—	534	—
09.0205 Inst Mgmt	—	5	—	.2	—	1,533	—	800
09.0299 Home Ec Misc	14	—	.6	—	2	—	3,803	—
BUSINESS/OFFICE	1,078	5,683	84.6	253.5	$ 254	$1,559	1,231	1,025
14.0100 Accounting	170	1,072	11.4	33.4	302	1,670	1,411	1,132
14.0201 Comp Op	7	57	.5	4.6	693	2,215	1,494	794
14.0202 Keypunch Op	36	289	1.5	16.4	134	502	653	293
14.0203 Comp Prog	16	150	1.0	8.3	244	2,269	1,476	884
14.0299 Bus Data Pro	89	78	4.9	8.6	392	2,234	1,376	839
14.0300 Gen Office	216	326	15.6	14.4	275	1,048	1,094	683
14.0400 Info Comm	21	191	.6	6.5	211	829	653	336
14.0500 Mat Sup Occ	5	—	.1	—	529	—	1,133	—
14.0700 Secretary	296	2632	22.1	101.2	264	1,680	1,308	1,187
14.0800 Sup/Adm Mgt	30	380	3.8	41.1	104	2,332	1,724	1,522
14.0900 Typing	54	390	5.1	13.2	149	817	1,114	530
14.9900 Office Misc	138	118	18.0	5.8	127	1,205	1,006	659

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Number of programs offered, enrollments, mean charges, and mean length in noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by program and control: Aggregate United States, 1976—Continued

Program offered	Number of programs		Enrollments (000s)		Mean charges		Mean length (in hours)	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
TECHNICAL	651	5,048	23.9	116.6	$ 808	$2,807	1,093	256
16.0101 Aero Tech	—	8	—	1.0	—	1,956	—	2,268
16.0102 Agri Tech	27	—	.5	—	1,082	—	2,294	—
16.0103 Arch Tech	5	11	.7	.2	450	2,234	2,540	991
16.0104 Auto Tech	11	20	.5	2.9	1,012	2,428	1,515	1,537
16.0105 Chem Tech	3	24	.2	.2	602	75	(4)	30
16.0106 Civil Tech	29	2	1.2	.1	384	(4)	1,888	1,256
16.0107 Elec Tech	40	4	1.9	.3	318	1,961	1,304	1,370
16.0108 Electron Tec	74	97	6.1	19.4	444	2,600	2,209	1,400
16.0109 Elec-Mech	18	—	.7	—	552	—	2,592	—
16.0110 Envir Cntrl	4	—	.1	—	111	—	2,226	—
16.0111 Ind Tech	7	18	.2	1.4	500	2,618	1,801	871
16.0112 Instr Tech	12	—	.6	—	96	—	2,123	—
16.0113 Mech Tech	29	12	1.5	.2	498	2,257	2,232	996
16.0114 Metalgy Tech	—	1	—	(3)	—	(4)	—	(4)
16.0115 Nuclear Tech	2	—	(3)	—	(4)	—	1,996	—
16.0116 Sci Data Pro	2	—	.2	—	(4)	—	(4)	—
16.0203 Legal Asst	6	45	(3)	2.3	454	2,036	1,393	2,008
16.0601 Comm Pilot	294	4,515	5.6	82.5	1,191	2,919	76	122
16.0602 Fire Tech	1	—	.1	—	(4)	—	(4)	—
16.0605 Police Sci	7	—	.1	—	199	—	525	—
16.0606 Teacher Asst	10	—	.3	—	101	—	528	—
16.0607 Library Asst	1	4	(3)	(3)	(4)	976	(4)	866
16.0608 Bdcst Tech	[illegible]	194	1.8	15.4	550	1,265	1,901	535
16.0695 Arts	—	97	—	10.6	—	3,044	—	2,000
16.0699 Tech Ed Misc	28	—	1.4	—	370	—	1,828	—
16.9901 Air Pol Tech	1	1	(3)	(3)	(5)	(4)	(5)	(4)
16.9902 Water Tech	5	5	.1	(3)	667	433	2,437	300
TRADES & INDUSTRY	3,846	6,210	188.1	271.7	$ 287	$1,188	1,574	1,106
17.0100 A/C Repair	173	117	10.1	6.8	250	189	1,551	750
17.0200 Appli Rep	58	6	2.3	.7	318	1,876	1,453	746
17.0301 Auto Repair	247	66	9.8	1.9	281	1,345	1,396	973
17.0302 Auto Mech	406	117	22.8	13.4	320	1,544	1,723	1,120
17.0303 Auto Spec	19	48	2.6	.3	228	811	1,054	500
17.0399 Auto Sv Misc	23	9	.7	1.4	666	2,016	1,024	1,038
17.0401 Aircr Maint	31	20	2.9	2.6	349	2,997	2,337	2,033
17.0402 Aircr Opns	5	9	(3)	.9	363	1,225	1,080	1,393
17.0403 Ground Opns	2	14	.1	2.1	(4)	1,705	(4)	872
17.0500 Blueprint	7	—	.3	—	51	—	115	—
17.0600 Bus Mach Rep	34	68	2.0	2.3	282	1,799	1,787	743
17.0700 Comm Art	90	214	2.6	6.1	167	2,572	1,684	1,692
17.0800 Comm Fishery	2	—	.2	—	(4)	—	(4)	—
17.0900 Comm Photo	12	482	1.1	7.4	123	2,697	808	838

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Number of programs offered, enrollments, mean charges, and mean length in noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by program and control: Aggregate United States, 1976—Continued

Programs offered[2]	Number of programs		Enrollments (000s)		Mean charges		Mean length (in hours)	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
TRADES & INDUSTRY—con.								
17.1001 Carpentry	167	11	6.4	.4	$ 228	$ 673	1,633	1,080
17.1002 Elec Constr	51	13	3.5	.7	201	1,206	1,821	650
17.1003 Constr Equip	39	16	1.2	2.0	389	1,496	2,430	877
17.1004 Masonry	102	8	4.5	.1	147	579	1,494	899
17.1005 Painting	7	—	.3	—	86	—	735	—
17.1006 Plastering	2	—	(3)	—	(5)	—	(4)	—
17.1007 Plumbing	57	29	1.9	.3	176	771	1,114	529
17.1008 Drywall	5	—	.1	—	193	—	673	—
17.1009 Glazing	1	—	(3)	—	(4)	—	(4)	—
17.1010 Roofing	2	—	(3)	—	(4)	—	(4)	—
17.1099 Constr Other	59	10	4.2	.4	364	580	1,179	1,386
17.1100 Custodial	38	3	1.3	.1	393	(4)	990	665
17.1200 Diesel Mech	106	29	4.9	5.3	299	2,378	1,746	849
17.1300 Drafting	276	385	11.7	9.0	296	1,742	1,854	1,080
17.1400 Elec Occ	109	24	5.2	.3	175	2,156	1,793	1,170
17.1503 Radio/TV Rep	133	89	6.0	6.2	406	1,612	1,987	762
17.1599 Electron Oth	142	111	7.3	5.9	289	2,049	2,044	1,285
17.1600 Fabric Maint	3	—	.2	—	44	—	838	—
17.1700 Foremanship	5	—	.4	—	530	—	2,202	—
17.1900 Graphic Arts	107	132	4.7	3.1	282	1,296	1,597	613
17.2000 Atomic Engy	4	—	.2	—	238	—	1,516	—
17.2100 Instr Repair	24	119	1.3	1.0	898	1,644	1,561	1,276
17.2200 Maritime Occ	10	20	.9	3.9	212	644	1,085	302
17.2302 Machine Shop	179	13	8.0	.8	306	1,395	1,765	1,336
17.2303 Machine Tool	35	39	1.5	.2	229	1,952	1,666	991
17.2306 Welding	348	248	22.0	19.0	233	1,743	1,255	545
17.2307 Tool & Die	21	6	.9	.2	348	1,839	1,599	2,392
17.2399 Mtlwkg-Other	45	31	1.6	2.2	364	1,459	1,264	1,018
17.2400 Metalgy Occ	13	14	.4	.8	32	75	1,697	30
17.2601 Barber	28	337	1.0	11.2	360	941	1,392	1,370
17.2602 Cosmetology	204	2,624	8.9	116.9	266	676	1,470	1,376
17.2699 Pers Sv Other	9	391	.2	3.4	169	296	432	387
17.2700 Plastics	2	—	.1	—	(4)	—	(4)	—
17.2801 Fireman	8	—	1.3	—	24	—	1,396	—
17.2802 Law Enforce	13	1	1.6	.1	337	(4)	810	(4)
17.2899 Pub Sv Other	3	6	.1	.4	(5)	2,026	(4)	802
17.2900 Quant Food	92	37	3.4	6.3	370	335	1,386	166
17.3000 Refrig Engr	26	7	1.1	1.4	246	2,062	1,553	946
17.3100 Engine Rep	64	1	2.2	(3)	322	(5)	1,294	(4)
17.3300 Textile Prod	49	58	2.7	3.0	209	495	1,410	402
17.3400 Leatherwork	8	—	.1	—	113	—	1,759	—
17.3500 Upholstering	48	38	2.7	.7	641	609	1,542	462
17.3600 Woodworking	51	—	1.6	—	498	—	1,538	—
17.4000 Truck Driver	18	69	.5	14.2	148	989	829	132
17.9900 Trades Misc	24	121	2.6	6.3	101	2,206	1,004	1,098

[1]Excludes correspondence schools.
[2]See appendix D for program abbreviations.
[3]The number was less than 50.
[4]Not shown separately since fewer than three schools reported charges and/or hours. However, they are computed in the averages for each major program.
[5]Charges and/or hours not reported for this program.

Table A-6. Staff members in noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs[1], by function and sex and by type and control of school: Aggregate United States, 1976

Type and control of school	Total staff		Instructional		Administrative/ managerial		Clerical/ nonprofessional	
	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)	Total (000s)	Women (percent)
Total all schools	120.8	50.3	78.6	20.7	46.4	43.9	21.5	70.2
Vocational-technical	34.5	45.1	25.1	4.6	40.0	35.7	4.8	79.5
Technical institute	6.1	26.5	4.0	.9	13.9	19.9	1.2	74.2
Business/office	19.7	55.8	12.5	4.3	52.9	46.8	2.8	82.4
Cosmetology/barber	11.7	74.8	8.9	1.6	76.8	57.3	1.2	83.5
Flight	18.5	23.5	8.8	3.1	6.4	31.5	6.6	42.7
Trade	9.4	33.8	5.3	2.3	19.7	32.8	1.8	77.7
Hospital	17.1	81.7	11.4	3.2	82.1	68.9	2.5	96.0
Other	3.8	60.1	2.6	.6	54.9	61.6	.6	86.0
Total public schools	34.0	46.2	24.2	4.4	41.0	32.6	5.4	79.6
Vocational-technical	24.8	45.8	18.8	2.5	42.2	24.4	3.5	79.4
Technical institute	2.8	32.0	2.0	.2	22.7	8.4	.6	70.1
Business/office	(2)	75.0	(2)	(2)	79.3	0.0	(2)	100.0
Cosmetology/barber	.1	81.9	.1	(2)	87.9	55.8	(2)	100.0
Flight	1.0	33.1	.3	.3	1.2	0.6	.4	80.1
Trade	1.4	29.3	1.0	.2	24.2	16.7	.2	70.4
Hospital	3.1	73.5	1.6	1.0	9.1	70.4	.5	93.4
Other	.7	45.6	.4	.1	4.0	42.0	.2	84.0
Total private schools	86.8	51.8	54.4	16.3	48.7	46.8	16.1	67.2
Vocational-technical	9.7	43.5	6.3	2.1	34.2	48.7	1.3	79.7
Technical institute	3.3	22.0	2.0	.7	5.3	23.5	.6	78.5
Business/office	19.6	55.7	12.5	4.3	52.8	46.8	2.8	82.4
Cosmetology/barber	11.6	74.8	8.8	1.6	76.7	57.3	1.2	83.3
Flight	17.5	22.9	8.5	2.8	6.6	34.7	6.2	40.1
Trade	8.0	34.5	4.3	2.1	18.6	34.2	1.6	78.5
Hospital	14.0	83.5	9.8	2.2	84.3	68.2	2.0	96.6
Other	3.1	63.5	2.2	.5	58.9	67.4	.4	86.8

[1]Excludes correspondence schools.
[2]The number was less than 50.

Table A-7. Number of schools, programs offered, and other selected items in noncollegiate postsecondary correspondence schools with occupational programs, by program area: Aggregate United States, 1976

Programs	Number of schools[1]	Number of programs offered	Students enrolled (000s)	Average number of required responses	Average number of months to complete	Average number of hours to complete	Residential requirements			
							Schools	Programs	Average number of hours	Average charges per student
Total	149	294	338.6	36.6	11.7	333.5	20	27	106.7	$697.8
Agribusiness	4	5	7.1	30.8	14.7	296.0	0	0	0.0	497.8
Marketing/ distribution	40	55	53.2	29.2	8.1	180.8	8	9	68.4	661.6
Health occupations	6	10	9.1	16.1	6.9	159.6	1	2	35.0	702.1
Home economics	5	5	2.0	15.4	4.4	32.8	0	0	0.0	159.3
Business/office	20	35	19.0	34.5	10.3	277.9	2	3	95.0	1217.6
Technical	17	39	40.3	64.1	21.0	793.1	1	1	35.0	816.5
Trades & industry	57	145	207.9	35.6	11.7	317.6	8	12	156.2	641.6

[1]Duplicated totals.

Appendix B

TECHNICAL NOTES

DEFINITIONS

Schools—The universe for this survey includes all public and private noncollegiate postsecondary schools which offered one or more occupational programs in preparation for a specific career. Excluded are museums, libraries, tutorial services, schools and community agencies which offer training in avocational or hobby courses, institutions of higher education, and self-employed instructors. Also excluded are on-the-job training in an industrial setting, formal labor/management apprenticeship programs, and other types of schools or training not open to the general public.

Type of school—Noncollegiate schools are classified according to the type of occupational programs they offer, as follows:

Vocational-technical school—A public school that exclusively or principally provides occupational education to persons who have completed or left high school and are available for full-time study. Private special-purpose schools that offer the following programs are also included in this group: airline careers, auctioneering, commercial art, dog grooming, fashion design, floristry, housekeeping, interior design, medical and dental assisting, mortuary science, practical nursing, deep sea diving, and travel.

Technical institute—An institution (usually 2-year) offering instruction in one or more of the technologies at a level above the skilled trades and below the professional level.

Business/office school—A school offering programs in business occupations, such as accounting, data processing, and secretarial. Special-purpose schools that offer the following programs are included in this group: court reporting, finance, insurance, real estate, and sales.

Cosmetology/barber school—A school offering programs in beauty treatments, such as care and beautification of hair, complexion, and hands; and/or in barbering or men's hairstyling.

Flight school—A school offering programs in technical fields related to aviation, such as aircraft maintenance and commercial pilot.

Trade school—A school offering programs in one or more trades, such as auto mechanics, baking, bartending, carpetlaying, cooking, dealing, drafting, fireman training, locksmithing, meat processing, police training, truck driving, and welding.

Correspondence school—A school offering instruction only through the systematic exchange between teacher and student of materials sent by mail.

Hospital school—A hospital, sanatorium, or convalescent home offering instruction for medical and paramedical occupations.

Other—Schools or institutions not classified in any of the above groups include schools of modeling, dramatic arts, music, dance, and maritime.

Control—Schools are further classified by the type of control, as follows:

Public—Controlled by Federal, State, or local governments.

Private—Operated either as a proprietary (profit-making) school or as an independent, nonprofit-making school.

Enrollment—Enrollment data refer to the total ever enrolled in occupational programs during the period of the survey. The distinction between full-time and part-time enrollment was left up to the reporting schools.

Program—An occupational program is a planned sequence of courses leading to a specific objective. Program titles are taken from the *Standard Terminology for Curriculum and Instruction in Local and State School Systems,* Handbook VI (OE 23052). See appendix D.

METHODOLOGY

This report presents data gathered during the process of updating the biennial *Directory of Postsecondary Schools With Occupational Programs.* Survey instruments are mailed to all noncollegiate postsecondary schools. More detailed information on enrollments and programs, such as sex of student, tuition and other charges, and staff employed, are based on a stratified random sample of schools.

The reference period of the survey is the 1975-76 school year or the 1976 calendar year, depending on the recordkeeping system maintained by the schools. Private schools generally use the calendar-year system.

Universe—The universe of schools was developed from the 1974 Directory listing, supplemented with information from State directors of education on schools closings and openings since that time. Lists from other sources, such as accrediting commissions, were also examined for new schools and for those not included in the 1974 Directory. As a result of these efforts, 1,675 new names were added to the 1974 total of 8,754, making a grand total of 10,429 noncollegiate schools to be surveyed for the 1976 update. After the survey, 2,490 schools were eventually deleted for various reasons, making a final total of 7,939 in the 1976 universe.

Sample design and selection procedures—The information for this report was obtained from a random stratified sample of schools known to be in existence in 1974 and a survey of all nonsampled schools. The sample design provided for the selection with certainty of schools which (a) offered programs that were available at three or fewer schools nationwide (unique programs) and (b) had very large enrollments relative to other schools of the same type.

The remaining schools were listed in order of enrollments and stratified by type of school, control, and region. From this listing, schools were randomly selected to yield, along with the certainty schools, about a 25-percent sample.

The following tabulation provides an accounting of the universe and summarizes the disposition of the sample:

1974 universe on which sample is based	8,754
Sampled schools, total	2,276
Unique programs	162
Enrollment size	668
Random selection	1,446
Nonsampled schools, total	8,153
Rest of schools from 1974 universe	6,478
New schools	1,675
Total number of schools surveyed	10,429
Deletions	2,490
1976 universe of schools	7,939

Survey instruments—Questionnaire forms were sent to all 10,429 schools. Schools selected for the sample received a questionnaire that requested detailed information on programs, students, and staff. Appendix C-1 is a reproduction of the form sent to noncorrespondence schools in the sample; appendix C-2 is a reproduction of the form sent to all correspondence schools. All other schools, including new schools, received a one-page form designed primarily for updating the Directory. Appendix C-3 is a reproduction of this form.

Mailing, followup, and response—The first mailing of questionnaire forms to all noncollegiate schools occurred during November 1975. The following tabulation summarizes the sequence of various contacts with the schools:

Contacts with schools	Directory update schools		Sampled schools	
	Numbers	Cumulative response rate[1] (Percent)	Numbers	Cumulative response rate[1] (Percent)
First mailing 11/75	6,478		2,276	
Responses received by 12/75	3,341	52	782	34
Nonresponses	3,137		1,494	
Reminder letter to original schools	3,137		1,494	
First mailing to new schools 12/75	1,685		—	
Responses received by 2/76	1,545	60	347	50
Nonresponses	3,277		1,147	
Telephone reminder to original schools and second mailing to new schools 2/76	3,277		—	
Responses received by 3/76	2,522	91		
Nonresponses	755			
Second package mailing 2/76	—		1,147	
Responses received by 3/76			686	80
Nonresponses			449	
Telephone followup to nonrespondents	755		449	
Responses	755	100	449	100

[1]Responses also include schools accounted for; that is, schools that were known to be closed, out of scope, or duplicates.

WEIGHTING, ESTIMATES, AND SAMPLING ERRORS

The weights for schools selected with certainty was 1. The schools that were picked at random were given weights inversely proportional to their probability of selection. These weights were then adjusted for survey nonresponse. Estimates of population totals were the sum of the products of the survey responses and the respondent weights. In some cases there was also an adjustment for item nonresponse.

Tables B-1 and B-2 give the coefficient of variation for selected items. The coefficient, when multiplied by the estimate being considered, will give an approximate standard error (square root of the variance). The standard error gives an idea of the interval in which the average sample estimate will fall with a large number of samples taken. There is a two-thirds probability that the average of many samples will fall within plus or minus one standard error of the given estimate.

As an illustration, in table B-2 the coefficient of variation for enrollment in business/office programs is 0.05. The estimate is 338,100; hence, we can be confident that 68 percent of the estimates from repeated sampling will be between 321,195 and 355,005. To increase our certainty to 95 percent, we must expand the interval: 304,290 to 371,910.

Table B-1.—Coefficient of variation[1], by programs

Item	Programs						
	Agri-business	Marketing/ distribution	Health occupations	Home economics	Business/ office	Technical	Trades & industry
Enrollment	.24	.08	.04	.24	.05	.08	.03
Male enrollment	—	.06	.12	—	.11	—	—
Part-time enrollment	.24	—	.10	—	—	.06	—
Enrollment per program	.15	.07	—	.11	—	.07	—
Completions	.29	.12	.06	.11	.07	.09	.03
Completions per enrollment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average tuition	—	.12	—	.30	.04	—	.11

[1]The coefficient of variation multiplied by the estimate being examined gives the approximate standard error for that estimate.

Table B-2.—Coefficients of variation[1], by control and type of school.

Item	Total schools	Control		Type of school						
		Public	Private	Vocational-technical	Technical institute	Business/ office	Cosmetology/ barber	Flight	Trade	Hospital
Programs	.03	.03	.03	.05	.10	.07	—	.06	—	.04
Enrollment	.02	.02	.02	.02	.08	—	.05	.07	—	.02
Male enrollment	.02	.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part-time enrollment	.03	.03	.05	.04	.16	—	—	—	—	.09
Enrollment per programs	.02	.02	.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Completions	.02	—	—	.03	.16	—	.03	.05	—	.04
Completions per enrollment	.02	—	—	.02	.08	—	.04	.06	—	.03
Average tuition	.04	.14	.04	.19	.07	.04	—	.10	—	.08

[1]The coefficient of variation multiplied by the estimate being examined gives the approximate standard error for that estimate.

Appendix C-1
REPRODUCTION OF SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO SCHOOLS IN SAMPLE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
EDUCATION DIVISION
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

SURVEY OF PROGRAMS AND ENROLLMENTS POSTSECONDARY SCHOOLS

FORM APPROVED
O.M.B. NO. 51-S75033

DUE DATE
November 17, 1975

Verify the name and address of your school listed to the left. Mark any corrections right on this form.

Data obtained through this survey will be used as follows:

1. School name and address, type of agency which operates this school, programs offered, and total enrollment will be used to develop a directory of postsecondary schools.
2. All other information will be used in national summary tables only. No data, other than for directory listing, will be identified with the name of your school.

1. DOES YOUR SCHOOL OFFER ANY PROGRAMS WHICH LEAD TO A SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONAL OBJECTIVE? *(A PROGRAM IS A PLANNED SEQUENCE OF COURSES leading to a specific occupational skill such as secretarial science, ornamental horticulture, or body and fender repair. Programs which do NOT lead to careers should be excluded, such as food preparation for housewives, private pilot training, or charm courses)*

(1) ☐ YES Continue with questionnaire (2) ☐ NO Stop here and return questionnaire in the enclosed envelope

2. DOES YOUR SCHOOL OFFER ANY CORRESPONDENCE COURSES?

(1) ☐ YES IF "YES," exclude CORRESPONDENCE COURSES IN ANSWERING THE REMAINDER OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE (2) ☐ IF YOUR SCHOOL OFFERS ONLY CORRESPONDENCE COURSES, CHECK HERE, AND RETURN QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE

(3) ☐ NO Continue with questionnaire

3. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING BEST DESCRIBES THE TYPE OF AGENCY WHICH OPERATES THIS SCHOOL? *(Check one)*

(1) ☐ PUBLIC (2) ☐ PRIVATE PROPRIETARY (3) ☐ INDEPENDENT NONPROFIT

(4) ☐ AFFILIATED WITH A RELIGIOUS GROUP *(Specify religion)* _____

4. WRITE IN THE NUMBER OF THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IN WHICH THIS SCHOOL IS LOCATED — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO.

5. IS THIS SCHOOL RELATED TO OR AFFILIATED WITH ANOTHER ORGANIZATION? *(Check one)*

(1) ☐ WE ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH ANY OTHER ORGANIZATION.

(2) ☐ THIS SCHOOL IS A BRANCH OF ANOTHER INSTITUTION. *(Provide name and address of parent institution)* →

(3) ☐ THIS SCHOOL IS ONE OF A CHAIN OF SCHOOLS. *(Provide name and address of parent institution)* →

(4) ☐ THIS SCHOOL IS THE PARENT *(or home office of a chain of schools)*

(5) ☐ IF THIS IS A HOSPITAL SCHOOL, DO STUDENTS REGISTER THROUGH A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY? IF SO, PROVIDE NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION →

(6) ☐ OTHER

NAME		
ADDRESS		
CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE

6. HAS THERE BEEN ANY CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP OR BRANCHES OF YOUR SCHOOL SINCE JULY 1, 1973?

(1) ☐ YES *(Explain change below)* (2) ☐ NO

In the remainder of this questionnaire, provide information for the school identified on the label for the full period of operation July 1, 1974- June 30, 1975.

CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP OR BRANCHES

7. OF THE STUDENTS WHO WERE ENROLLED IN ALL YOUR PROGRAMS DURING THE YEAR FROM JULY 1, 1974 TO JUNE 30, 1975 HOW MANY WERE:

	TOTAL (1)	MALE (2)	FEMALE (3)
Under 20 years of age (a)			
20-29 (b)			
30-49 (c)			
50 and Over (d)			
Can't Answer/Don't Know (e)			
TOTAL STUDENTS *(totals should be the same as the totals for column 9 in question 10)* (f)			

8. OF THE STUDENTS WHO WERE ENROLLED IN ALL YOUR PROGRAMS DURING THE YEAR FROM JULY 1, 1974 TO JUNE 30, 1975, HOW MANY WERE:

	TOTAL (1)	MALE (2)	FEMALE (3)
American Indian (a)			
Spanish Surnamed American (b)			
Asian American (c)			
Black/Negro (d)			
Caucasian *(other than Spanish surnamed)* (e)			
Can't Answer/Don't Know (f)			
TOTAL STUDENTS *(totals should be the same as the totals for column 9 in question 10)* (g)			

9. HOW MANY OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF STAFF WERE EMPLOYED BY YOUR SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR JULY 1, 1974 to JUNE 30, 1975. FOR THOSE WITH TWO FUNCTIONS, COUNT ONLY ONCE, LIST BY MAIN FUNCTION

TYPE OF STAFF	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME		
	TOTAL (1)	MALE (2)	FEMALE (3)	TOTAL (4)	MALE (5)	FEMALE (6)
Instructional Staff (a)						
Other Professional *(administrative, managerial, sales, placement, library)* (b)						
Nonprofessional *(office and clerical, machine maintenance. EXCLUDE custodial)* (c)						
TOTAL STAFF (d)						

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING QUESTION 10 ON NEXT PAGE

Insert figures in spaces provided. If answer is none, insert "0". If data are not available, insert "NA".

Column 1. List the programs which you currently offer. Use a line for each program; add a sheet, if necessary. If you offer several programs in the same field but of different lengths, list each program on a separate line.

Column 2. Indicate the total length in clock hours. If the program lasts more than one year, report the TOTAL length in clock hours.

Column 3. For full-time students only, indicate the total length of program in months.

Column 4. For full-time students only, indicate the number of clock hours per week of required attendance. Include classes, laboratory, practical experience.

Column 5. Report the tuition and required fees for a full-time student to complete this program.

Column 6. Indicate the costs of books, supplies, equipment, kits, and other charges. Exclude housing, meals, clothing, and other personal items.

Column 7. Total charges to complete the program *(Sum of Columns 5 and 6).*

Column 8. Indicate sources, other than student payments, used by your school to finance each program. Illustrative might be "Comprehensive Employment and Training Act *(CETA)* contract to support 40 trainees" or "Work Incentive Program *(WIN)* funds to pay full costs for all enrolled." Exclude funds received directly by students, such as scholarships or financial aid from Federal sources.

Columns 9-23. Enrollment data should refer to period July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975. If another 12-month period is used, indicate in space provided at top of column.

Columns 9-17 - refer to the TOTAL NUMBER of students who were ever enrolled during the year. Include all full-time and part-time students in all programs even though they may have had different starting dates.

Columns 18-20 - refer to those students who have completed the program during the year.

Columns 21-23 - refer to those students who did NOT complete the program but left with sufficient training to take a job in the field for which trained.

NAME OF PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM	TITLE	TELEPHONE	
		AREA CODE	NUMBER

10. PROGRAMS AND ENROLLMENTS *(If more space is needed, use another sheet)*

LINE NUMBER	FOR OE USE	Program or Field of Training (1)	Total Length of Program in Clock Hours (2)	Full-time Students Only: Total Length of Program in Months (3)	Full-time Students Only: Clock Hours Per Week of Required Attendance (4)	Total Charges to Complete Program: Tuition and Required Fees (5)	Total Charges to Complete Program: Books, Supplies, Equipment, and Other Costs (6)	Total Charges to Complete Program: Total Charges (7)	Other Financial Resources (such as CETA funds) Specify Source (8)	For the Period July 1, 1974 -June 30, 1975 (or other 12-month period): Number of Students Ever Enrolled During Year: Total: Total (9)	Total: Male (10)	Total: Female (11)	Full Time: Total (12)	Full Time: Male (13)	Full Time: Female (14)	Part Time: Total (15)	Part Time: More Than 50% Full Time (16)	Part Time: Less Than 50% Full-Time (17)	Number of Students Who: Completed Program: Total (18)	Completed Program: Male (19)	Completed Program: Female (20)	Did Not Complete Program but Left with a Marketable Skill to Take Job in Field: Total (21)	Did Not Complete Program but Left with a Marketable Skill to Take Job in Field: Male (22)	Did Not Complete Program but Left with a Marketable Skill to Take Job in Field: Female (23)
	EXAMPLE:	Secretary	960	8	30	$930	$50	$1000	CETA 20 Trainees	85	2	83	81	2	79	4	3	1	42	1	41	2	0	2
1.																									
2.																									
3.																									
4.																									
5.																									
6.																									
7.																									
8.																									
9.																									
10.																									
11.																									
12.																									
13.																									
14.																									
									TOTAL																

OE FORM 2358, 8 72 REPLACES OE FORM 2358, 10-73, WHICH IS OBSOLETE

GPO 874-834

Appendix C-2
REPRODUCTION OF SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
EDUCATION DIVISION
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

SURVEY OF PROGRAMS AND ENROLLMENTS
POSTSECONDARY SCHOOLS
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS ONLY

FORM APPROVED
O.M.B. NO. 51-S75033

DUE DATE
November 17, 1975

Verify the name and address of your school listed to the left. Mark any corrections right on this form.

Data obtained through this survey will be used as follows:

1. School name and address, type of agency which operates this school, programs offered, and TOTAL enrollment will be used to develop a directory of postsecondary schools.
2. All other information will be used in national summary tables only. No data, other than for directory listing, will be identified with the name of your school.

1. DOES YOUR SCHOOL OFFER ANY PROGRAMS WHICH LEAD TO A SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONAL OBJECTIVE? *(A PROGRAM IS A PLANNED SEQUENCE OF COURSES leading to a specific occupational skill such as secretarial science, ornamental horticulture, or body and fender repair. Programs which do not lead to careers should be excluded, such as food preparation for housewives or private pilot training.)*

(1) ☐ YES Continue with questionnaire. (2) ☐ NO Stop here and return questionnaire in the enclosed envelope.

2. DOES YOUR SCHOOL OFFER ONLY CORRESPONDENCE COURSES?

(1) ☐ YES Continue with questionnaire. (2) ☐ NO If "NO," exclude residential courses in answering the rest of the questionnaire.

3. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING BEST DESCRIBES THE TYPE OF AGENCY WHICH OPERATES THIS SCHOOL? *(check one)*

(1) ☐ PUBLIC (2) ☐ PRIVATE PROPRIETARY (3) ☐ INDEPENDENT NONPROFIT
(4) ☐ AFFILIATED WITH A RELIGIOUS GROUP *(Specify religion)*

4. WRITE IN THE NUMBER OF THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IN WHICH THIS SCHOOL IS LOCATED. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO.

5. IS THIS SCHOOL A BRANCH OF ANOTHER INSTITUTION OR A PART OF A GROUP OR CHAIN OF SCHOOLS?

(1) ☐ YES If "YES," provide name and address of parent organization below. (2) ☐ NO

NAME OF PARENT ORGANIZATION | ADDRESS | CITY | STATE | ZIP CODE

6. HOW MANY OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF STAFF WERE EMPLOYED BY YOUR SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR JULY 1, 1974 TO JUNE 30, 1975. FOR THOSE WITH TWO FUNCTIONS, COUNT ONLY ONCE. LIST BY MAIN FUNCTION.

TYPE OF STAFF		FULL-TIME			PART-TIME		
		TOTAL (1)	MALE (2)	FEMALE (3)	TOTAL (4)	MALE (5)	FEMALE (6)
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF	(a)						
OTHER PROFESSIONAL *(administrative, managerial, sales, placement, library)*	(b)						
NONPROFESSIONAL *(office and clerical, machine maintenance, EXCLUDE custodial)*	(c)						
TOTAL STAFF	(d)						

NAME OF PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM | TITLE | TELEPHONE: AREA CODE | NUMBER

OE FORM 2358-1, 8/75 REPLACES O 34/35 WHICH IS OBSOLETE

7. PROGRAMS AND ENROLLMENTS – *Insert figures in spaces provided. If answer is none, insert "0". If data are not available, insert "NA". List the occupational programs which you offered during the period July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975. Use a line for each program; add a sheet if necessary. If you offer several programs in the same field, but of different lengths, list each program on a separate line.*

LINE NO.	FOR U.S.O.E. USE ONLY	OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM OR FIELD OF TRAINING (1)	TOTAL NUMBER OF REQUIRED RESPONSES (lessons, tests, etc.) (2)	AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS TO COMPLETE PROGRAM (3)	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS TO COMPLETE PROGRAM (4)	IF RESIDENTIAL REQUIREMENTS, NUMBER OF HOURS REQUIRED (5)	TOTAL REQUIRED TUITION AND FEES (6)	FOR PERIOD 7/1/74-6/30/75 (If another 12-month period is used, indicate below)	
								NUMBER OF STUDENTS EVER ENROLLED IN YEAR (7)	NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETING PROGRAM (8)
	Example	Truck Driving	50	15	1,350	40	$1,000	400	50
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
							TOTAL		

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38

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Art 6

POSTSECONDARY CAREER SCHOOL SURVEY, 1975

OMB #51-S75033

****
* DATA ACQUIRED IN THIS SURVEY MAY BE
* PUBLISHED IN LISTINGS BY INDIVIDUAL
* SCHOOLS.
*
* DUE DATE:
* RETURN TO: CYNTHIA FORBES
* WESTAT, INC.
* 11600 NEBEL STREET
* ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND
* 20852
****

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
OR NAME OF CONGRESSMAN: _____

HAS ANY CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP OR BRANCHES OCCURRED IN YOUR SCHOOL SINCE JULY 1, 1973?

1.|__| YES. WHAT CHANGE OCCURRED? EXPLAIN: _____
_____
_____

2.|__| NO.

IS THIS SCHOOL RELATED TO OR AFFILIATED WITH ANY OTHER ORGANIZATION? CHECK ONE.

1.|__| THIS SCHOOL IS NOT AFFILIATED WITH ANY OTHER ORGANIZATION.

2.|__| THIS SCHOOL IS A BRANCH OF ANOTHER ORGANIZATION...
3.|__| THIS SCHOOL IS PART OF A CHAIN OF SCHOOLS.....
* PROVIDE NAME & ADDRESS OF PARENT ORGANIZATION OR MAIN OFFICE *

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

4.|__| THIS SCHOOL IS THE PARENT (OR HOME OFFICE) OF A CHAIN OF SCHOOLS...

5.|__| IF HOSPITAL SCHOOL, DO STUDENTS REGISTER THROUGH A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY? IF SO, PROVIDE NAME AND ADDRESS IN SPACE ABOVE.

6.|__| OTHER. PLEASE INDICATE: _____

TYPE OF CONTROL: CHECK ONE. 1|__| PUBLIC 2|__| PRIVATE PROPRIETARY 3|__| INDEPENDENT NONPROFIT 4|__| AFFILIATED WITH RELIGIOUS GROUP (SPECIFY RELIGION)

_____

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DOES THIS SCHOOL OFFER ANY CORRESPONDENCE COURSES?

1.|__| YES, WE OFFER ONLY CORRESPONDENCE COURSES. PLEASE REPORT ON THESE COURSES IN REST OF QUESTIONNAIRE.

2.|__| YES, WE OFFER SOME CORRESPONDENCE COURSES. PLEASE EXCLUDE CORRESPONDENCE COURSES IN ANSWERING REST OF QUESTIONNAIRE.

3.|__| NO, WE DO NOT OFFER ANY CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.

PROGRAM OFFERINGS: LIST ALL PROGRAMS WHICH LEAD TO SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONAL OBJECTIVE. EXCLUDE PROGRAMS WHICH ARE FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT OR PERSONAL USE ONLY. PROVIDE FIGURES FOR TOTAL EVER ENROLLED FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JULY 1, 1974 TO JUNE 30, 1975, BY MALE AND FEMALE, AND BY FULL TIME AND PART TIME IN THE SPACES PROVIDED BELOW:

PROGRAM	OE USE ONLY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	FULL TIME	PART TIME
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

PROGRAM	OE USE ONLY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	FULL TIME	PART TIME
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						

NAME OF PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM: _____ TITLE: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

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Appendix C-3
REPRODUCTION OF SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE
SENT TO SCHOOLS NOT IN SAMPLE--"SHORT HORM"

POSTSECONDARY CAREER SCHOOL SURVEY

Instructions for completing questionnaire

Name and address -- Please verify your name and address and mark any changes right on the form. Complete the rest of the form and return it in the enclosed envelope. If your school is closed or no longer offering occupational programs, as defined below, indicate this fact on the top of the form and return it in the enclosed envelope.

Affiliation with another organization -- If this school is part of a chain of schools or a branch of another institution, provide the name and address of the parent organization or the main office. If this is a hospital school, indicate if students register through a college or university and identify the college in the space provided.

Type of control -- Check the type of agency which operates your school. PUBLIC schools are those under Federal, State, or local control. Private schools are categorized as PRIVATE PROPRIETARY, INDEPENDENT NONPROFIT, or AFFILIATED WITH A RELIGIOUS GROUP.

Enrollment -- Include only those students who were enrolled in programs which lead to a specific occupational objective during the period July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975. Space is also provided for reporting male/female enrollment and full-time/part-time enrollment.

Programs -- List all occupational programs which your school offered during the period for which you are reporting.

AN OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM IS A PLANNED SEQUENCE OF COURSES LEADING TO A SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONAL SKILL, SUCH AS RADIOLOGY, SECRETARIAL SCIENCE, ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE, OR WELDING.

PROGRAMS WHICH DO NOT LEAD TO CAREERS SHOULD BE EXCLUDED, SUCH AS FOOD PREPARATION FOR HOUSEWIVES, PRIVATE PILOT TRAINING FOR PERSONAL USE ONLY, OR CHARM COURSES FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

Please return the form in the envelope provided to:

Westat, Inc.
11600 Nebel Street
Rockville, Maryland 20852

Telephone: 301/881-5310

Thank your for cooperation

OE Form 2358-2 (Instructions)

Appendix D

PROGRAM ABBREVIATIONS

To conserve space in the table listing, abbreviations or shortened names are used to indicate the various programs offered.

Program titles are taken from *Standard Terminology for Curriculum and Instruction in Local and State School Systems, Handbook VI* (OE 23052). Because no OE code exists for certain popular and/or new program offerings, a dummy code is assigned and asterisked in the list below.

Abbreviation	Program title	OE code
Accounting	Accounting & computing occupations	14.01
Advertising	Advertising services	04.01
Aero Tech	Aeronautical technologies	16.0101
Agri Mech	Agricultural mechanics	01.03
Ag Prodtion	Agricultural production	01.01
Ag Products	Agricultural products	01.04
Ag Resources	Agricultural resources	01.06
Ag Supplies	Agricultural supplies/services	01.02
Agri Tech	Agricultural technologies	16.0102
Agri Misc	Agriculture, miscellaneous	01.99
A/C Repair	Air conditioning installation & repair	17.01
Air Pol Tech	Air pollution technologies	16.9901
Ground Opns	Aircraft ground operations	17.0403
Aircr Maint	Aircraft maintenance	17.0401
Aircr Opns	Aircraft operations	17.0402
Apparel	Apparel & accessories	04.02
Appli Rep	Appliance repair	17.02
Arch Tech	Architectural technologies	16.0103
Auto Repair	Automotive body & fender repair	17.0301
Auto Mech	Automotive mechanics	17.0302
Auto Sales	Automotive sales	04.03
Auto Sv Misc	Automotive services	17.0399
Auto Spec	Automotive specialization repair	17.0303
Auto Tech	Automotive technologies	16.0104
Barber	Barbering	17.2601
Blueprint	Blueprint reading	17.05
Bus/Comm	Business & commerce technologies	16.04
Bus Data Pro	Business data-processing systems	14.0299
Bus Mach Rep	Business machine maintenance occupations	17.06
Child Care	Care & guidance of children	09.0201
Carpentry	Carpentry—construction	17.1001
Chem Tech	Chemical technologies	16.0105
Civil Tech	Civil technologies	16.0106
Clothing Mgt	Clothing management, production, & services	09.0202
Comm Art	Commercial art	17.07
Comm Fishery	Commercial fishery occupations	17.08
Comm Photo	Commercial photography	17.09
Comm Pilot	Commercial pilot training	16.0601
Bdcst Tech	Communications & broadcasting technologies	*16.0608
Health Aide	Community health aide	07.0906
Comp Opr	Computer & peripheral equipment operation technologies	14.0201

*See introductory paragraph.

Abbreviation	Program title	OE code
Comp Prog	Computer programer technologies	14.0203
Constr other	Construction & building technologies	17.1099
Constr Equip	Construction equipment maintenance & operation	17.1003
Cosmetology	Cosmetology	17.2602
Custodial	Custodial services	17.11
Cytology	Cytology (cytotechnology)	07.0201
Dental Asst	Dental assisting	07.0101
Dent Hygiene	Dental hygiene (associate degree)	07.0102
Dent Lab Tec	Dental laboratory technology	07.0103
Dent Misc	Dental technologies, miscellaneous	07.0199
Diesel Mech	Diesel mechanic	17.12
Dist Ed Misc	Distributive education, miscellaneous	04.99
Dog Grooming	Dog grooming	*17.50
Drafting	Drafting	17.13
Drywall	Drywall installation—construction	17.1008
Elec Occs	Electrical occupations	17.14
Elec Tech	Electrical technologies	16.0107
Elec Constr	Electricity—construction	17.1002
EKG Tech	Electrocardiograph technology	07.0902
EEG Tech	Electroencephalograph technology	07.0901
Elec-Mech	Electromechanical technologies	16.0109
Electron Tec	Electronics & machine technologies	16.0108
Electron Occ	Electronics occupations	17.1599
Envir Cntrl	Environmental control technologies	16.0110
Envir Health	Environmental health technologies	07.07
Fabric Maint	Fabric maintenance services	17.16
Gen Office	Filing, office machines, & general office occupations	14.03
Fin/Credit	Finance & credit	04.04
Fire Tech	Fire & fire safety technologies	16.0602
Fireman	Fireman training	17.2801
Floristry	Floristry	04.05
Food Dist	Food distribution	04.06
Food Mgt	Food management, production, & services	09.0203
Food Ser Tec	Food services technologies	04.07
Foremanship	Foreman, supervisor, & management development	17.17
Forestry	Forestry	01.07
Forest Tech	Forestry & wildlife technologies	16.0603
Gen Merch	General merchandise—distributive education	04.08
Glazing	Glazing—construction	17.1009
Graphic Arts	Graphic arts	17.19
Hardware	Hardware, building materials, farm & garden	04.09
Health Misc	Health occupations, miscellaneous	07.99
Hematology	Hematology	07.0204
Histology	Histology	07.0202
Home Ec Misc	Home economics, miscellaneous	09.0299
Home Furnish	Home furnishing, equipment, & services	09.0204
Home Fur Mgt	Home furnishings management & sales	04.10
Hotel Mgt	Hotel & lodging management	04.11
Atomic Engy	Industrial atomic energy occupations	17.20
Ind Market	Industrial marketing	04.12
Ind Tech	Industrial technologies	16.0111
Info Comm	Information communication	14.04
Resp Thrpy	Respiratory therapy	07.0903
Inst Mgt	Institutional & home management & services	09.0205
Instr Repair	Instrument maintenance & repair occupations	17.21
Instr Tech	Instrumentation technologies	16.0112
Insurance	Insurance managing & selling	04.13
Intl Trade	International trade	04.14
Keypunch Opr	Keypunch operator	14.0202
Law Enforce	Law enforcement training	17.2802
Leatherwork	Leatherworking	17.34
Legal Asst	Legal assistant	*16.0203
Library Asst	Library assistant technologies	*16.0607

*See introductory paragraph.

Abbreviation	Program title	OE code
Machine Shop	Machine shop occupations	17.2302
Machine Tool	Machine tool operations	17.2303
Maritime Occ	Maritime occupations	17.22
Masonry	Masonry—construction	17.1004
Mat Sup Occ	Materials support occupations	14.05
Mech Tech	Mechanical & engineering technologies	16.0113
Medical Asst	Medical assisting (physician's office)	07.0944
Med Emer Tec	Medical emergency technician	07.0907
Medical Lab	Medical or biological laboratory assistant technologies	07.0203
Med Lab Misc	Other medical laboratory technology	07.0299
Medical Rec	Medical record technologies	*07.0915
Mental Hlth	Mental health technologies	07.08
Metalgy Tech	Metallurgical technologies	16.0114
Metalgy Occs	Metallurgy occupations	17.24
Mtlwkg-Other	Metalworking occupations, miscellaneous	17.2399
Mortuary Sci	Mortuary science	07.0909
Nuclear Med	Nuclear medical technology	07.0503
Nuclear Tech	Nuclear technology	16.0115
Nurse (Asst)	Nursing assistant (aide)	07.0303
Nurse (Assoc)	Nursing-associate degree	07.0301
Nurse (Dipl)	Nursing, other	07.0399
Nurse (Prac)	Nursing, practical (vocational)	07.0302
Occ Thrpy	Occupational therapy	07.0401
Ocean Tech	Oceanographic technology	16.0604
Office Misc	Office occupations, miscellaneous	14.99
Optical Tech	Optical technologies	07.06
Orna Hort	Ornamental horticulture	01.05
Painting	Painting & decorating—construction	17.1005
Arts	Performing artists	*16.0695
Pers Ser-D E	Personal services—distributive education	04.15
Pers Ser-T & I	Personal services—trades & industry	17.2699
Personnel	Personnel, training, & related occupations	14.06
Petro Sales	Petroleum products—distributive education	04.16
Petro Tech	Petroleum technologies	16.0116
Phys Asst	Physician's assistant	*07.0920
Phys Thrpy	Physical therapy	07.0402
Plastering	Plastering—construction	17.1006
Plastics	Plastics occupations	17.27
Plumbing	Plumbing & pipefitting—construction	17.1007
Police Sci	Police science technologies	16.0605
Psych Aide	Psychiatric aide	07.0304
Pub Sv Other	Public service occupations	17.2899
Quant Food	Quantity food occupations	17.29
Rad Therapy	Radiation therapy	07.0502
Radio/TV Rep	Radio/TV repair	17.1503
X-Ray Misc	Radiologic occupations, miscellaneous	07.0599
X-Ray Tech	Radiologic technology (X-ray)	07.0501
Real Estate	Real estate managing & selling	04.17
Rec/Tourism	Recreation & tourism	04.18
Refrig Engr	Refrigeration engineer	17.30
Rehab Misc	Rehabilitation services, miscellaneous	07.0499
Retail trade	Retail trade	04.20
Roofing	Roofing—construction	17.1010
Sci Data Pro	Scientific data-processing technologies	16.0117
Engine Rep	Small engine repair	17.31
Sta Engr	Stationary energy sources occupations	17.32
Secretary	Stenographic & secretarial occupations	14.07
Sup/Adm Mgt	Supervisory & administrative management	14.08
Surgical Tec	Surgical technologies	07.0305
Sys Analyst	Systems analyst	14.0204
Teacher Asst	Teacher's assistant	*16.0606
Tech Ed Misc	Technical education, miscellaneous	16.0699
Textile Prod	Textile production & fabrication	17.33

*See introductory paragraph.

Abbreviation	Program title	OE code
		17.2307
Tool & Die	Tool & diemaking	17.99
Trades Misc	Trade & industrial occupations, miscellaneous	04.19
Transpo Serv	Transportation services	*17.4000
Truck Driver	Truck driving	14.09
Typing	Typing & clerical occupations	17.35
Upholstering	Upholstering	01.0299
Vet Asst	Veterinarian assistant	16.9902
Water Tech	Water & waste water technologies	17.2306
Welding	Welding & cutting	04.31
Whsl Trade	Wholesale trade	17.36
Woodworking	Woodworking	

*See introductory paragraph.